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ORIGINAL POETRY.

NATIONAL MELODY.

The harp of my country, though young yet its tone,
Can awaken the spirit of freedom, and tell
Of the deeds of our fathers, who bonne'd have gone,
In peace to their rest or in battle have fell.
It can tell of the times, when oppression uprear'd
Its power to crush, and our country enslave;
And boast of the heroes, who fearlessly dar'd
To struggle for freedom, on land and on wave.

The harp of my country! its tones shall ere long
Be heard o'er the ocean, and liberty there
Shall stoone from her slumber, and list to the song,
And her soul stirring cry shall swell loud on the air.
The chains shall be broken that fetter mankind,
And tyranny perish wherever it be,
And man urg'd by Nature, shall nerve arm and mind,
And all, like *America*, dare to be *Free*.

SELIM.

THE PARTING BRIDE.

Thy hour hath come, young bride, thy parting hour,
When fate must bind thee to another power,
And the lov'd shadow of a parent's wing,
No more can aid thy playful wandering,
No more can view thy young and guileless joy,
Nor ward those ills which innocence annoy.—
Why dost thou weep? it is a happy spring
That many another hour of love will bring,
And higher pleasures than thou yet hast known,
Why dost thou weep? thou art not yet alone.—
Canst thou not banish that unbidden fear,
And be the joyous thing thou should'st appear?
Canst thou not check those soul dissolving sighs,
And bid the tempest of the mind arise?
Away, thy husband waits: away to tread,
His soil, his clime, thy native land instead:
Did'st thou not choose? then ratify thy choice,
And feel each fibre of thy soul rejoice.

Alas! young bride, thou hast not yet the power
To exile grief; it is thy natal dower;
The heart must beat when homes blest scenes recede,
And the torn feelings, rack'd to anguish, bleed;
Shall thine escape? ah! view those features now,
Thy streaming eye, thy agonized brow.—
Yet this is right to what thy senses feel,
Thou would'st, young bride, but must not, all conceal.
Thou'rt not alone in sorrow; look around,
And see the many forms, which grief hath found;
Look, (if thou canst,) upon thy mother's woe,
Deeper than that which racks thy spirit so;
Her loss, unlike to thine, has nought of gain
To overpay with bliss, the hour of pain,
No dearer self, like that which welcome's thee,
But silent, lone, and viewless misery.—
Look on thy father's brow; bends not that soul,
Which yet hath held itself in stern and high control?
Sinks not its firm, and steady feeling now,
Beneath the weight of this o'erwhelming blow!

Away, young bride, this soon shall pass from thee,
And future joy repay thy misery:
The guileless heart, thy young and budding charms,
Pass to another's long expectant arms,
And all of earth, that has the power to bless,
Reward thy young and gentle loveliness.—
Away, to other climes, away, away,
Thy lover waits thee with impatient stay,
Within his heart, thy treasured faith shall keep,
Its holy vigils, till th' eternal sleep;—
There let thy tears of grief be ever shed
When mem'ry brings to view thy pleasures fled.
And place each scion of thy sorrows there,
Whilst thought of thine may love's pure image wear,
Whilst virtue's smile to thy young heart is given,
And earth retains thee, from thy native Heaven.

ORASSMYN.

I have bid to the World Farewell.

Dost ask why I muse in the midnight gloom,
Or, why tale-tears my cheek life's fresh young bloom,
Do you seek to know why the hour of repose
Comes welcome to one whose eyes seldom close?
Why the haunted house, on the deep dark shade,
Or the solemn place of the buried dead,
Have for me more charms than the silvery show,
Of all that the gay world loves below?
I will tell you—I have bid to the world farewell,
I have broken myself from its magic spell.

Would you know why thus in life's dawning light,
I yield my bright hopes to the deadly blight;
Of the mildew care and the blasting breath,
Of melancholy, whose approach is death—
Why in my young heart prays the canker worm,
Of deep solemn thought in its blackest form;
And beauty's flush hath no charm for me,
And why from the hall of mirth I flee?
I will tell you—I have bid to the world farewell,
Its joys to me are the pangs of hell.

In the spring time of thought, I pluck'd the red rose,
And I rave'd the fable where the lily blows;
On hope's golden wings I was wafted high,
To the centre of a bright and rainbow arch'd sky;
I was borne on the chest of a sunlet aloud,
To the portals of heaven unattired in a shroud;
O! 'twas mine then to laugh at misfortune's gloom,
And to revel in bliss in its wild flower bloom—
But now I have broken that once lovely spell,
And I bid to the world and its bright scenes farewell.

Farewell, lovely haunts of my early age,
Your retreats can no more my heart pangs assuage;
Farewell, blue stream!—your clear waters glide,
With the same ruffled flow to their distant tide;
And the banks that enclose you are lovely still,
And the streamlet that flames from the moss cover'd hill—
But nature's charms are no more for me,
She smiles for the heart that from grief is free!
Another dreary look!—Ah, who can tell,
To him who has bid to her bright scenes farewell.

My thoughts see now fix'd on a world of fresh bloom,
The land of promise beyond the dark tomb;
Hope ever looks forward with anxious eye,
To that haven of rest in the distant sky;
And when the tempest is hush'd, and life's voyage is o'er,
And my bark shall have reach'd that peaceful shore,
No sad thoughts of the past shall check the flow,
Of the blissful calm which my spirit shall know;
To sadness and gloom I will bid farewell,
And in heaven's pure sunlight forever dwell.

G.

TO THE FORESTS.

Lone sons of solitude! that far away
From man and his proud domes, ye raise your heads
In majesty; yet He, who bids you rise,
Beholds your fading and your opening bloom,
Adorns with beauty, and endues with strength,
Your tall and comely forms, and bids you all
In silence breathe the glory of his name.
He lives unseen among you: He controls
The winds, that rend your branches, softens down
The madness of the hurricane, and sends
The genial influence of sun and showers
To Nourish up your strength. Above, around,
On every side His all-supporting power
Maintains the life of Nature, gives her strength,
And energy, and beauty. Unto him
A thousand tongues are eloquent in praise
By Nature's teachings. Ye are not alone,
Nor does eternal silence brood around
The ages of your being. Oft on wings
Of joyous rapture rise the feathered throng,
And swell their anthems of exulting praise
In the pure sky above you. Silvery rills,
That wind along in beauty, and that catch
The sunbeams trembling thro' your many leaves,
Whisper His praise—and torrents, that come down
In foaming fury from the mountain's side,
Speak in thunder. To the ear that loves
The voice of heavenly adoration, all
The realms of Nature raise the rapturous song
Of adoration to Jehovah's name.

ARCOLO.

Man giveth up the ghost and where is he?

He lived, his summer here hath past,
And Autumn chills no more;
He here endured the winter's blast,
Upon life's bleaky shore!

He gazed upon the boundless sea,
And saw the dreadful brink
Of bottomless eternity,
Where thou and I must sink!

Then plunged beneath the foamy wave,
And finished life's career:—
Thus close Death's billows o'er the grave
Of all our trials here.

IVANHOE.

A SISTER'S LOVE.

There is no purer feeling kindled upon the altar of human affections, than a sister's pure uncontaminated love for her brother. It is unlike all other affections; so disconnected with selfish sensuality; so luminous in its development; so dignified, and yet, with all, so fond, so devoted. Nothing can alter it, nothing can suppress it. The world may revolve, and its revolution effect changes in the forms, in the character and disposition of the brother, yet, if he wants, whose hand will so readily stretch out as that of his sister; and if his character is maligned, whose voice will so readily swell in its advocacy. Next to a mother's unquenchable love a sister's is pre-eminent. It rests so exclusively on the ties of consanguinity for its sustenance; it is so wholly divested of passion, and springs from such a deep recess in the human bosom, that when a sister once fondly and deeply regards her brother, that affection is blended with her existence, and the lamp that nourishes it expires only with that existence. In all the annals of crime it is considered something anomalous to find the hand of a sister raised in anger against her brother, or her heart nurturing the seeds of hatred, envy or revenge, in regard to that brother. In all the affections of woman there is a devotedness and a depth, which cannot be properly appreciated by man. In those regards where the passions are not at all necessary in increasing the strength of the affections, more sincere truth and pure feeling may be expected, than in such as are dependent upon each other for their duration as well as their felicities. A sister's love, in this respect, is peculiarly remarkable. There is no selfish gratification in its outpourings; it lives from the natural impulse; and personal charms are not in the slightest degree necessary to its birth or duration.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE.

In the early part of the Revolutionary war, a sergeant and twelve armed men undertook a journey through the wilderness in the State of New Hampshire. Their route was remote from any settlements, and they were under the necessity of encamping over night in the woods. In the early part of our struggle for independence the Indians were numerous, and did not stand idle spectators to a conflict carried on with so much zeal and ardour by the whites. Some tribes were friendly to our cause, while many upon our border took part with the enemy, and were very troublesome in their savage kind of warfare, as our countrymen often learnt from the woful experience of their midnight depredations. The leader of the above mentioned party was well acquainted with different tribes; and from much intercourse with them previous to the war, was not ignorant of the idiom, physiognomy, and dress of each, and at the commencement of hostilities was informed for which party they had raised the hatchet.

Nothing material happened the first day of their excursion; but early in the afternoon of the second, they, from the eminence, discovered a body of armed Indians advancing towards them, whose number rather exceeded their own.—As soon as the whites were perceived by their red brethren, the latter made signals, and the two parties approached each other in an amicable manner. The Indians appeared to be much gratified with meeting the sergeant and his men, whom they observed they considered as their protectors; said they belonged to a tribe which had raised the hatchet with zeal in the cause of liberty, and were determined to do all in their power to injure the common enemy. They shook hands in friendship, and it was, "How d'ye do, *pro*, How d'ye do, *pro*; that being their pronunciation of the word brother. When they had conversed with each other for some time and exchanged mutual good wishes they at length separated, and each party travelled in different directions. After proceeding to the distance of a mile or more, the sergeant halted his men and addressed them in the following words. "My brave companions, we must use the utmost caution, or this night may be our last. Should we not make some extraordinary exertions to defend ourselves, to-morrow's sun may find us sleeping never to wake. You are surprised comrades, at my words; and your anxiety will not be lessened when I inform you that we have just passed our most inveterate foe, who under the mask of pretended friendship you have witnessed, would lull us into security, and by such means, in the unguarded moments of our midnight slumber, without resistance, seal our fate."

The men with astonishment listened to this short harangue; and their surprise was greater, as not one of them had entertained the suspicion but they had just encountered friends. They all immediately resolved to enter into some scheme for their mutual preservation and destruction of their enemies. By the proposal of their leader, the following plan was adopted and executed.

The spot selected for their night's encampment was near a stream of water which served to cover their rear. They felled a large tree, before which on the approach of night a brilliant fire was lighted. Each individual cut a log of wood about the size of his body, rolled it nicely in his blanket, placed his hat upon the extremity, and laid it before the fire; that the enemy might be deceived, and mistake it for a man. After logs equal in number to the sergeant's party were thus fitted out, and so artfully arranged that they might easily be mistaken for so many soldiers, the men with loaded muskets placed themselves behind the fallen tree, by which time the shades of the evening began to close around. The fire was supplied in fuel, and kept burning brilliantly until late in the evening, when it was suffered to decline. The critical time was now approaching, when an attack might be expected from the Indians; but the sergeant's men rested in their places of concealment with great anxiety till near midnight, without perceiving any movement of the enemy.

At length a tall Indian was discovered through the glimmering of the fire, (which was now getting low,) cautiously moving towards them, making no noise, and apparently using every means in his power to conceal himself from any one about the camp. For a time, his actions showed him to be suspicious that a guard might be stationed to watch any unusual appearance, who would give the alarm in case of danger; but all appearing quiet, he ventured forward more boldly, rested upon his toes, and was distinctly seen to move his finger as he numbered each log of wood, or what he supposed to be a human being quietly enjoying repose. To satisfy himself more fully, as to the number, he counted them over a second time, and cautiously retired. He was succeeded by another Indian, who went through the same movements, and retired in the same manner. Soon after the whole party, sixteen in number, were discovered, cautiously approaching, and greedily eyeing their supposed victims. The feelings of the sergeant's men can better be imagined than described, when they saw the base and cruel purposes of their enemies, who were now so near that they could scarcely be restrained from firing upon them. The plan, however, of the sergeant was to have his men remain silent in their places of concealment till the muskets of the savages were discharged, that their own fire might be more effectual and opposition less formidable.

Their suspense was of not long duration. The Indians, in a body, cautiously approached, till within a short distance, they then halted, took deliberate aim, discharged their pieces upon inanimate *logs*, gave the dreadful war whoop, and instantly rushed forward with tomahawk and scalping knife in hand, to despatch the living and obtain the scalps of the dead. As soon as they had collected in close order, more effectually to execute those horrid intentions, the party of the sergeant, with unerring aim, discharged their pieces, not on logs of wood, but on perfidious savages, not one of whom escaped destruction by the snare into which their cowardly and bloodthirsty dispositions had led them.

MISCELLANIST.

EXTRAORDINARY CABINET.

In the museum of the Petersburgh Academy of Sciences there is a very extraordinary cabinet, which was presented to it by the Empress Catharine. On opening it in front, there appears a beautiful group of bas reliefs in bronze, superbly varnished, which, by the slightest pressure on a spring, vanishes away, giving place to a magnificent writing-flat inlaid with gems. The space above this flat is devoted to the keeping of valuable papers, or money. The bold hand that should dare to venture to this spot would immediately be its own betrayer; for at the least touch of the table part, the most charming strains of soft and plaintive music instantly begin to play upon the ear; the organ from whence it proceeds occupying the lower part of the cabinet behind. Several small drawers for holding the materials for writing likewise start forward, by the pressure of their springs, and shut up again as quickly, without leaving behind a trace of their existence. If one would change the table part of the cabinet into a reading desk, from the upper part a board springs forward, from which, with incredible velocity, all the parts of a commodious and well contrived reading desk expand, and take their proper places. But the mechanism of this performance of art, as well as its outward appearance, should be seen, as nothing can be more difficult to describe. The inventor offered this rare and astonishing piece to the Empress Catharine II. for twenty thousand roubles; but she generously thought that this sum was barely sufficient to pay for the workmanship, she therefore recompensed his talents with a further present of five thousand roubles. His name was Runtgen, and he belonged to the sect of Moravian brethren.

PETRARCH'S IDEA OF BOOKS.

Few persons know the value of books better than Petrarch. His friends having written several apologies for not visiting him, in which they declaimed against his love of solitude, as unnatural to a human being, and reproached him on his unsocial mode of life. Petrarch smiled at their messages, and made the following excellent remarks:—"Those people consider the pleasure of the world as their supreme good, and not to be renounced. But I have friends of a different description, whose society is far more agreeable to me. They are of all countries and of all ages. They are distinguished in war, in politics, and in the sciences. It is very easy to see them, they are always at my service. I call for their company or send them away whenever I please; they are never troublesome, but immediately answer all my questions. Some relate the events of ages past, others reveal the secrets of nature, these teach me how to live in comfort, those how to die in quiet. These drive away every care and increase my gaiety by the brilliancy of their wit, whilst others harden my heart against suffering, show me how to restrain my desires, and enable me to depend on myself alone. In return for all these services they only require of me a chamber, in one corner of my mansion, where they may repose in peace."

LOUBAT'S VINEYARD.

The cultivation of the grape, so much desired by every friend to the country, has been commenced by Mr. Loubat, a gentleman from France, on a much more extensive plan than, we believe, has ever been attempted in this part of the country. He has purchased a farm about five miles from New York, on the Long Island shore, fronting the bay, and a few miles from Fort Diamond. He has already 25 acres in one vineyard, and intends planting 10 acres more in addition next month. Nearly all his plants were laid down last spring; the vines were all imported by himself, and were three years old; many of them have yielded fruit this season; and it is very singular to see branches of grapes in full perfection, from roots that left France last January. Most of the vines planted are intended to supply the tables of the city of New York.—The fruit raised this year are the Black Hamburg, the Sweet Guilland, the Chasselas of Fontainbleau, the Oeuil de Tours, and many other kinds of the most delicious flavor. Mr. L. has many vines which produced ripe bunches about the 20th August, and on the same stock, some second crop, out of wood, in July, which are now ripe. He considers this demonstration that the soil and climate are favorable. Mr. L. considers the most critical time for the grape is at the period of ripening, and as the autumn in this country is most beautiful, he has no doubt the fruit will always be perfect. Those who intend cultivating the grape will do well to visit his vineyard, which is managed like those of Europe, and with less expense than the same quantity of land is worked in this country in raising Indian corn. He has now upwards of seventy thousand vines, which are in the most flourishing condition, free from mildew, blasts, and every other disease. Mr. Loubat offers the greatest facility to all who wish to undertake the cultivation, and supplies the roots in any quantities, delivered at any port of the United States, at from 12 to 25 cents a root, with every instruction as to their management. We wish him every success in his praiseworthy undertaking.

CURIOUS ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS.

M. Champollion, jun. who is about to embark at Marseilles for Egypt, having inspected a valuable collection of ancient manuscripts in the possession of M. Sallier, an inhabitant of Aix, has discovered two rolls of papyrus, relating "The History and Wars of the Reign of Sesostris the Great." These manuscripts are dated the ninth year of that Monarch's reign. Sesostris-Rhamos, or the Great, according to the calculations of the German chronologists, lived in the time of Moses, and was the son, as is supposed, of the Pharaoh who perished in the Red Sea, while pursuing the Israelites. This remarkable document, which, after a lapse of more than three thousand years, M. Champollion has discovered, as by a miracle, may contain details, the interest of which will be readily imagined, on some of the grandest incidents of Sacred History. On the 2d inst. the Academical Society of Aix received the report of M. Sallier relative to this discovery. A third roll has also been found, treating either on astronomy or astrology, but more probably on both these sciences combined. It has not yet been opened; but it is hoped that it will throw some additional light upon the conceptions of the heavenly system entertained by the Egyptians and Chaldeans, the first people who devoted themselves to that study.—*Paris paper.*

NATURAL HISTORY OF LOCUSTS.

It is highly interesting to witness the habits of these insects on their leaving the holes or crevices in the earth. After breaking their prison-house, they crawl up the twigs of the shrubs during the night, and remain until the heat of the sun the next morning has dried their outer coat, or shell, when the insect acquires the power of bursting it asunder and taking flight. There seems to be no regularity whatever in the time of appearance of these destructive insects. In the southern parts of the United States, in Egypt, and the eastern parts of Turkey, they sometimes make their appearance in countless myriads, committing the most terrible devastation on vegetation, and, again disappearing in a few weeks, do not repeat their visits for several years. These insects deposit an immense number of eggs in the crevices of the soil, but the great majority do not form *larvæ* except under peculiar circumstances of humidity and high temperature combined. The eggs in some cases are known to remain several years in the crevices of the earth before the *larvæ* make their appearance.

Flight of Birds.—Montagu is of opinion that many birds, when exerting themselves to the utmost, fly at the rate of thirty miles per hour; even a sparrow has been calculated to fly at the rate of thirty miles an hour; and Major Cartwright appears to have ascertained, by frequent experiments, that during the same short period, the flight of an eider-duck is equal to ninety miles.—The common (*falco-milvus*) has been observed to pass, without great exertion, over a space of a quarter of a league in a minute; and it could fly with ease from Cape Truth to the Land's End in a single day, were an instinctive tendency so to do, combined with the physical power of which it is actually possessed. It appears probable, therefore, that the most extended migratory movement which any species is called upon to accomplish, may, in the greater number of cases, be performed in a couple of days; more frequently in a course of a few hours. My intelligent friend, Mr. Audubon, of Louisiana, whose magnificent collection of ornithological drawing has lately excited much general interest in Edinburgh, has communicated to me a singular fact, relating to the powers of flight of the passenger-pigeon of America. He has shot that bird during his hunting excursion through the forest; and, on dissection found its stomach full of fresh rice, which, to have resisted the digestive process, must have been swallowed *not many hours* preceeding its death, but could not have been obtained within 300 miles of the place where it was killed.—*Wilson's Illustrations of Zoology.*

MIGRATION OF ANIMALS.

It has always appeared to me, that the two great sources of change of place of animals, was the providing of food for themselves, and resting-places and food for their young. The great supposed migrations of herrings from the poles to the temperate zone, have appeared to be only the approach of successive shoals from deep to shallow water, for the purpose of spawning. The migrations of salmon and trout are evidently for the purpose of depositing their ova, or of finding food after they have spawned. Swallows and bee-eaters decidedly pursue flies over half a continent; the scolopax or snipe tribe, in like manner, search for worms and larvæ—flying from those countries where either frost or dryness prevents them from boring—making generally small flights at a time, and resting on their travels where they find food. And a journey from England to Africa is no more for an animal that can fly, with the wind, one hundred miles in an hour, than a journey for a Londoner to his seat in a distant province. And the migration of smaller fishes or birds always occasion the migration of larger ones, that prey on them. Thus, the seal follows the salmon, in summer, to the mouths of rivers; the hake follows the herring and pilchard; hawks are seen in great quantities, coming into the east of Europe, after quails and landrails; and locusts are followed by numerous birds, that, fortunately for the agriculturalists, make them their prey.—*Sir H. Davy.*

REMARKABLE FACT.

A gentleman of this village, planted an apple tree in his ground last spring which has blossomed four successive times, and produced two successive crops of fruit. The first blossoming was at the usual time when the apple trees put forth in the spring, but produced nothing. The second blossoming was about a month after the first, and produced fruit which we, last week, saw upon the tree. The third blossoming was about a month after the second, and also produced fruit, which is now on the tree. The fourth blossoming was last week, and we saw fresh blossoms on the tree on Thursday last, which promise fruit, unless the buds be nipped by the frost. The apples from the second blossoms are about the size of a small walnut and are not ripe. The third crop are smaller and somewhat shrivelled. The trunk of the tree is straight and small, being about an inch and a half through, a foot from the ground, and is about twelve feet high. It stands on the side of a hill, with a southern exposure. The fruit and blossoms come from a single stock, no scions or buds having been inserted in the tree. We have heard of trees putting forth two sets of blossoms, but never four successive blossomings, two of which produced fruit. Phenomena of this kind are frolics of nature, and to be accounted for, probably, on the supposition of an irregular, or diseased action of the juices of the tree.—*Lyons (N. Y.) Ad.*

A German astronomer has produced some *sensation* by a prediction, that the comet of 1832 will certainly approach within 14,000 leagues of the earth's orbit. But Lalande had demonstrated (says the Athenæum,) that a comet, so near to the globe, would produce a sensible disorder in our concerns. A few preliminary questions, however, strike our attention. 1st. Will the comet come at all? 2nd. Will it come so very near to the orbit of the earth? 3d. Will the earth be in that part of its orbit which is nearest to the comet? Because if it happen to be on the other side, its least distance will be sixteen *millions* of leagues. We should think the German might as well have told us on which side the earth it would be—And 4th. Shall we be here when the comet comes? We have so many things already to affect our happiness, that we think it rather unnecessary to be terrifying us with events which may not in all human probability ever happen. Providence would scarcely have so badly regulated our system, which seems to be characterised by such wonderful order, as to permit this "fair world" of ours to be swept away by a Barbarian comet.—The idea is rather matter for amusement, than terror—as it was with the famous prediction of Whiston, which threw England into a panic—and afterwards furnished such a jeu d' esprit to the humorous Swift. It is inconceivable how many sinners were reformed during these two or three days of terror!

Nicety of the law.—At the Lancaster assizes, in England, in August last, on the trial of three prisoners, who had obtained £100 on a forged Check alleged in the indictment to be made in the name of TOWNEND and Son, because the name appeared to the jury to be written TEWNEND, the judge decided the variance to be fatal, and the fellows were acquitted.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

FRAGMENT.

The heroism and chivalric endurance of toil and danger so nobly displayed by the wives and daughters of the hardy *Pioneers* of Kentucky, can, nor has been ever properly depicted. In pushing the Red man from his solitude, they were hourly exposed to his vengeful retaliation, and nothing less than Spartan courage could sustain them under the exercise of his malignant and indiscriminate hate. Aggressions upon one part produced struggles for redress upon the other, until the metes and bounds of original right became lost in the boiling passion of mutual destruction, whilst the wary savage joyed in the conflagration of the settler's hut, and gloated his demoniac thirst for blood in the destruction of his defenceless family; the equally subtle white man heard the cries from his wigwam, and exulted in the crackling blaze of his village. This border warfare finds a parallel in the annals of no nation, for depth of stratagem, and ferocity of attack or defence. When an expedition was planned and fitted out to strike a blow upon some unprotected portion of Indian territory, it was usual for the men composing it, to rendezvous at some appointed spot, where their wives assembled to arrange their departure. The following lines are faintly descriptive of their feelings upon the occasion:

CHAUNT.

Troopers off, for the hour has come,
When vengeance wakes e'en the sluggard's hand;
Calm blow the winds towards the southern sun,
Keen be the blade and true the gun
Which fells the foe, whose dying moan
Shall requiem prove to a ruined land.

Troopers off, no more we'll weep,
To delay the swift and unman the brave;
Revenge is a poppy will lull us asleep,
'Twill hush the babe whilst our vigils we keep,
And pray for the men passing forests deep,
To redress their wrongs and their kindred save.

Troopers off, to the huts we'll repair,
The fire's light and God be our guard;
When the wolf's deep growl, and the whipper-will's moan,
Shall tell of your deeds in the foeman's home,
When as crouching panthers upon them you come,
And wake not the watch-dog that sleeps in their yard.

Troopers off, stay not for the kiss
Of the wife you love, or the maid you adore;
The song must be changed for the rattle-snake's hiss;
The voice of the bride for the wail of distress;
The chaplet of roses for one of cypress,
Till our merciless foes go unpunished no more.

Troopers off, let the recreant stay,
Whose woman hand and heart of chalk
Will shame the hand, whose fearless way
Lies through dangers in thick array,
Whose fires by night and fights by day,
Frighten afar the watchful hawk.

Troopers off, we love to see
The flash of your arms by the evening's beam,
To list to your bugles ring daringly,
Your plumes in the winds dance merrily;
Oh, who would ask for heraldry,
From a purer, brighter stream.

Troopers off, the Indian's tread
Is noiseless and cold as his bloody heart,
He tastes not food nor pressed bed,
He craves not boon but our blood to shed,
Let his venom and hate to the full be repaid,
And his chalice of woe be brimmed ere we part.

Troopers off, the sun goes sinking
Fast, fast in the western sea,
Above the herdsman's bell come tinkling,
The silvery stars e'en now are twinkling,
Anon and the sleepy moon are drinking
The nectar'd dews of Heav'n we'll see.

Troopers off, the day advances,
Hail'd and welcom'd shall it come,
When mirth's sob and sorrow's glances
Shall be heard nor seen through the greenwood branches;
And victory's flag shall deck your lances,
And welcome you back to a peaceful home.

Troopers off, farewell, farewell,
May you fearless go and safely return;
Our trust is on high that all may be well,
To God our matins and vespers we'll tell,
That he mantle you round with a heav'nly spell,
And keep whom you love from danger and harm.

LEON.

We copy, from the NEW YORK STATESMAN, an account of a machine invented, by Messrs. BELL and DYER, for *spinning flax* and *hemp*:

"This machine is constructed on an entirely new principle, having no analogy to the process for the cotton, woollen, worsted, or other manufacture. The quality of the yarns produced is pronounced, by competent judges, to surpass other linen yarns in as great a proportion as cotton or woollen yarns spun by the present improved machinery, are superior to those wrought by hand. The size of the thread can be varied to any extent, from that of cambric to that of the ropeyarns used in the manufacture of cordage. In the degree of velocity, its operation is limited only by the quickness which the spindles and fliers are capable of supporting. The instrument now in operation produces about the same quantity of thread per spindle, fineness being equal, as the *throstle spindles* in the cotton manufacture. The whole formation of the thread from dressed flax is completed at one operation. The material on the machine is wound upon the spools ready for the loom, without the intervention of any assistance; the whole being effected by the rotatory motion communicated from *drums*. Indeed all the motions of the instrument are of a circular kind. So far as our knowledge extends, this invention is entirely original, and nothing of the kind exists in the workshops of the United States or Europe, where fabrics from flax are entirely wrought by hand. The manufactures of linens will now be placed upon the same ground and enjoy the same facilities as cottons. It has been estimated, that upon moderate calculations *two millions of dollars* may be saved annually to this country by the reduced expenses of linen fabrics, effected by this invention."

The October number of Dr. LITTELL'S MONTHLY JOURNAL of FOREIGN MEDICINE, just published, contains some curious observations on the spontaneous combustion of the human body, from a paper lately read, before the *Academy of Sciences at Paris*, by M. FONTANELLE. The first question examined is whether such combustions have actually taken place; and this the writer does not hesitate to decide affirmatively, relating fifteen cases in proof of the fact. In addition to some interesting remarks on the nature of the process and the attempts made to explain it, he notices these circumstances as attending its occurrence:

1. That persons, who have been destroyed by spontaneous combustion, have, for the most part, been immoderately addicted to the use of spirituous liquors.

2. That this combustion is almost always general, but that it may be only partial.

3. That it is much rarer in men than in women, and that the women in which it has been manifested have almost all been aged; one woman only was seventeen years of age, and in her the combustion was but partial.

4. That the body and viscera have always been burnt, while the feet, the hands, and the top of the head have almost always escaped.

5. Although it is demonstrated that several loads of wood are necessary for reducing a dead body to ashes by ordinary combustion, incineration is effected in spontaneous combustions without the most combustible objects in the vicinity being burnt. In one case there was a very singular coincidence of two persons being consumed at the same time, in the same apartment, without the apartment or the furniture being burnt.

6. It is not demonstrated that the presence of a burning body is necessary for producing spontaneous combustion of the human body; on the contrary, there is every reason to believe the reverse.

7. Water, so far from extinguishing the flame, seems to render it more active; and after the flame has disappeared, the intimate combustion continues to be effected.

8. Spontaneous combustions have appeared more frequently in winter than in summer.

9. No remedy has been found for general combustion, but only for partial.

10. Those who undergo spontaneous combustion, are the prey of a violent internal heat.

11. Spontaneous combustion develops itself suddenly, and consumes the body in a few hours.

12. The parts of the body which are not consumed by it, are attacked with sphacelus.

13. In individuals affected by spontaneous combustion, there supervenes a putrid deterioration, which presently brings on gangrene.

14. The residuum of spontaneous combustion consists of greasy ashes, and an unctuous soot, both having a fetid odor, which diffuses itself equally through the apartment, impregnating the furniture, and extending to a great distance.

The Editor of the MINER'S JOURNAL, printed at GALENA, on FEVER RIVER, ILLINOIS, a place so recently settled that, as a NEW YORK paper remarks, its name is not found in the last GAZETTEERS, appears to devote a considerable share of his time to researches into the curiosities of the region in which he has placed himself. Articles, of the same class with the following, frequently appear in that journal, and are, certainly, not without value:

There is a singular appearance in this country, which has excited considerable curiosity among the observers, who have travelled through it. The whole face of the country is completely variegated with high hills and low hollows; and upon the very top of the most lofty hills there are to be seen ridges of earth, thrown up from two to six feet high; some assuming the shape of an oblong square, while others form the two legs of a right angled triangle; some are continued for three hundred yards, with equidistant gangways or low places intervening, so as to exhibit the appearance of ancient fortifications. On the top of some of the highest hills, are frequently to be found small mounds, in some of which, human bones of various sizes have been discovered.

How long these ridges and mounds have been made, and for what purpose, or by what race of people, no one can conjecture. The oldest Indian of the forest is baffled when asked these questions. But, that there once existed a race of inhabitants very different from the present, in this region, there is no doubt; that they possessed a knowledge of many of the arts of which the present inhabitants know nothing, there is as little doubt.

This is conclusively proven by the development of subterraneous specimens of that kind of mechanical work, which is not now known by the Indians. Several years ago, there was a copper wedge found in the neighborhood of St. Peters, about twenty feet below the surface. The shape of this wedge indicated that it was made and used for splitting rock, as it was very much battered. Several other examples equally striking, have been discovered in many parts of this country.

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM---IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

FIFTH CASE OF

CONSUMPTION

CURED BY THE PULMEL.

This was a case of *Fistulous Consumption*, which is of very rare occurrence. It is similar to the *Ulcerous Consumption*, (a very dangerous kind,) except that the ulcer or fistula is external instead of internal.

Mr. D. R. of Harrisburg, who is about 27 years of age, rather delicate in body, but enjoying generally good health, and of regular, correct habits, was attacked with a catarrh in May last, while engaged in sedentary occupation. This changed into a pleurisy, for which he was bled and confined, and a tumor, ulcer or fistula, arose on the breast, which suppurated, was opened, and discharged a good deal of matter. From the pain of the pleurisy and fistula, a consumption of the chest arose, with hectic fever, night sweats, bad cough, and expectoration of pus. At this period two tartar plasters were put on the breast and back, and he began to use the PULMEL, taking 3 bottles of the syrup and one of balsam, with occasionally some cooling powders and quinine.

The result was that the cough subsided, the expectoration ceased entirely, as well as the night sweats; he gained strength, the breast was relieved, and the diet was changed to one more nourishing and solid. Therefore the disease was subdued by the PULMEL, and would have been completed if it had not been left off too soon, and a bad treatment pursued for the ulcer.

At this period the Pulmel was suddenly discontinued, and the fistula discharging yet, a seton was put on the breast instead of the back, the fistula operated upon three times, instead of being treated as an ulcer, which was attended with much suffering, weakness and fever; inflammation became seated again in the breat, the cough and expectoration returned. This was, of course, a new or second disease, occasioned by the improper treatment and suspension of the Pulmel. It has lately been resumed with favourable appearances, having abated the fever, and increased the appetite. MEDICUS.

The GENERAL ELECTION, throughout the *State of Pennsylvania* was held last Tuesday. The number of votes given in the city of PHILADELPHIA amounted to upwards of eight thousand—above fifteen hundred more than had been polled on any former occasion. The interest felt in the result was prodigious, and every possible exertion was made by both parties. Transparent pictures were displayed at the head quarters of each, and the walls of the State-House, and the adjoining buildings, were covered with placards, many of them couched in no very moderate terms. In spite, however, of all these incentives, the utmost good order prevailed throughout the day and the evening, and no disturbance, of any importance, occurred.

CONGRESS.—FIRST DISTRICT.

	Sutherland.	*Browne.*
Southwark,	1635	311
Moyamensing,	357	32
Passyunk,	105	52
Blockley and Kingsessing,	224	171
Pine Ward,	239	205
New Market,	252	157
Cedar,	165	191
Total,	3082	1039

CONGRESS.—SECOND DISTRICT.

	Hemphill.	*Sergeant.*
Upper Delaware Ward,	407	262
Lower Delaware,	399	402
High Street,	266	347
Chesnut,	275	240
Walnut,	189	214
Dock,	273	250
Locust,	240	286
South,	154	173
Middle,	239	157
North,	254	504
South Mulberry,	315	214
North Mulberry,	458	163
Total,	3567	3012

CONGRESS.—THIRD DISTRICT.

	Miller.	*Harvey.*
Roxborough,	175	109
Germantown,	295	119
Bristol,	188	69
Bustleton,	219	194
Frankford,	135	141
Rose Hill,	85	43
Kensington,	780	177
Northern Liberties,	1967	1017
Penn Township,	728	259
Total,	4512	2133

ASSEMBLY.

Jackson.		*Adams.*	
William Lehman,	5201	Abraham Miller,	3741
William Boyd,	4712	Dr. R. Povall,	3801
Benj. R. Bostall,	4534	John Swift,	3078
Henry Simpson,	4123	Edward Ingersoll,	3243
William Duncan,	4232	Thos. A. Budd,	3123
D. S. Haninger,	4264	James Dundas,	3324

COUNTY ASSEMBLY.

Benjamin Martin,	4988	E. Stotwell,	2994
William Binder,	4587	Wm. M. Kennedy,	3014
David Snyder,	4497	Michael Day,	2635
Michael Riter,	4547	L. Shuster,	2611
J. Hergesheimer,	4434	John Hays,	2718
John Faulkrod,	5742	Amos Wilson,	2665
Thomas J. Heston,	4555	Frederick Plummer,	2615
William O. Kline,	4891		

WORKING MEN'S TICKET.

Joseph Carter,	422	Cun. O'Neil,	422
Francis Mitchell,	421		

SELECT COUNCIL.

Thomas Kiters,	4613	A. Cuthbert,	3507
B. W. Richards,	4566	Samuel Wetherill,	3541
Joseph Worrell,	4908	Manuel Eyre,	3400
John R. Neff,	4167	Edward S. Burd,	3119

COMMON COUNCIL.

Joseph Burden,	4310	Ephraim Haines,	3451
Alexander Cook,	4435	George Thomas,	3599
Isaac Wainwright,	4350	Caleb P. Wayne,	3538
J. M. Leonard,	4117	Samuel P. Wetherill,	3419
Daniel Oldenburg,	4299	Henry Troth,	3410
Charles Graff,	4722	Jonathan Lukens,	3678
H. L. Coryell,	4529	John C. Lawber,	3492
John Moss,	4568	Joshua Percival,	3611
Robert O'Neill, (C.)	4148	Benjamin Jones, jr.	3562
Thomas Cave,	4422	Francis G. Smith,	3452
Michael Baker,	4280	Charles Johnston,	3797
Wm. M. Walmsley,	4435	John H. Linn,	3710
John Hebner,	4175	Isaac Roach,	3774
Peter Hertzog,	4364	Jacob S. Waln,	3284
W. T. Bladen,	4377	Abraham Small,	3531
Edwin T. Scott,	4340	Samuel Norris,	3450
James Peer,	4153	William Gerhard,	3467
John Maitland,	3817	Ambrose White,	3463
John Snyder, (B. M.)	4526	Ethanan W. Keyser,	3763
James B. Wood,	241	Jonathan Fell,	3432
		James Glasgow,	247

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

	Williams.	*Thompson.*
City,	4701	3159
County,	3674	3315
Total,	8375	8485

AUDITOR.

	Rogers.	*Potts.*
City,	4038	3689
County,	6518	2713
Total,	10556	6402

THE ELECTION.

From letters received by the editors of the U. S. Gazette and the American Sentinel, it appears that Mr. Buchanan's majority in the city of Lancaster, is about 1050. The Jackson majority, in the whole county, is said, in the Sentinel, to be above 1500. From the same paper we derive the following accounts:

"The Norristown Register contains returns from 9 districts of Montgomery county, giving a majority of 65 for Sterigere, the Jackson candidate for Congress. His majority in Whitemarsh township is 141. Easton district, Northampton Cy. gives a majority to Wolf and Ingham of about 650. Chester County is said to have given a majority of about fifty for the Jackson Congress ticket. The Administration candidates succeeded in Delaware Cy. by about 315. Jackson majority in Bensalem, Bucks Cy. 31.

SCHEDULE

Of the Real Estate owned by the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, July 1st, 1828.

A lot of ground on the north side of High street, and west side of Schuylkill Front street, extending northward 306 feet to Filbert street, and about 740 feet westward to low water mark at the River Schuylkill, including Ashton street. On this lot there are two small frame buildings of little value.

A lot of ground on the north side of Chesnut street, and west side of Schuylkill Front street, extending northward 379 feet, and about 800 feet westward to low water mark at the River Schuylkill, including Ashton street. On this lot are erected the western Engine House, Basin, &c.

A lot of ground at the south-west corner of Schuylkill Second street and Ash alley, in the square between High and Chesnut streets, 120 feet in breadth on Second street, extending westward 180 feet to Aspen alley. No building on this lot.

Two lots of ground on the east side of Schuylkill Front street: the first, at the distance of 25 feet 6 inches north of Chesnut street, is in breadth, 34 6-12 feet, and in length, eastward, 180 feet to Aspen Alley; the second, at the distance of 60 feet north of Chesnut street, is in breadth, 33 7-12 feet, and in length, eastward, 180 feet, to Aspen alley. No buildings on either of these lots.

Two lots of ground on the south side of Lombard street, each of them 78 feet in length, southward; one of them extending from Ninth to Tenth street, and the other from Tenth to Eleventh street. These lots were originally granted by the Legislature as burial places for strangers; the westernmost lot has been used as such, and the easternmost is, by an act of the Legislature, absolutely vested in the corporation, freed from that use; a portion has been let on ground rent, for ever.

A lot of ground on the north side of High street continued west of Schuylkill, in length, westward, 1,540 feet from low water mark at the river Schuylkill, and in breadth, at the east end, 310 feet, and continuing that breadth about 500 feet, and then about 430 feet in breadth for the remainder of its length; containing in the whole about 15 acres. On this ground is a stone house, occupied as a tavern, several other dwelling houses, shops, &c. all under lease from the corporation, for a term of years.

A lot of ground on the west side of Delaware Front street, in breadth, 102 feet, from Dock to Spruce street, in length, on Spruce street, 237 6-12 feet, and on Dock street, 223 9-12 feet, to Little Dock street. This lot is unimproved.

A lot of ground at the north-east corner of Delaware Front and Dock streets, 100 feet in front, north and south, and of that breadth about 225 feet, to the end of the wharf, including Water street. A part of this lot is leased to Snyder and Kern on which they have erected a three storied brick store.

A lot of ground on the south side of Cherry street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, 40 feet front, by 141 feet in depth. On this lot are erected the office and work shops for the use of the City Water Works.

The State House Square, 510 feet in length, from Chesnut to Walnut street, and 397 6-12 feet in breadth, from Delaware Fifth to Sixth street, together with the State House, and City Hall at the south-west corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets, and the lots on which they are erected.

A lot of ground situated in Penn township, and adjoining the Vineyard town plat, containing 2 acres, appropriated for a public burial ground, in lieu of the lot on Lombard street, from Ninth to Tenth street.

Five public squares, viz. Washington, Franklin, North west, South-west, and Centre.

The public landings on the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers, and the house at the Drawbridge, commonly called the "Fish House," under lease from the Corporation, to S. Dewees.

A lot of ground on the east side of Schuylkill Sixth street, between High and Chesnut streets, containing in front or breadth, on said Sixth street, 40 feet, and extending in length or depth, eastward, 198 feet. On this lot the City stables are erected.

The Estate at "Fair mount," on which are erected the Engine House, and other works for supplying the City with water. This estate, embracing the late purchase, contains in front, on Callowhill street, 450 feet to the Bridge Company's ground, thence north, along the line of said ground, 92 feet to Morris street, thence westwardly about 500 feet, to River Schuylkill, thence along the Schuylkill, northwardly, about 890 feet, to Francis street thence eastwardly, along Francis street, 1216 feet, to the north-west corner of Moliere's lot; on John and Francis street, then commencing at the south-east corner of Moliere and John street, and running along John street, 961 feet, to the south-east corner of John and Biddle street, thence along Biddle street, 420 feet, to a corner of ground belonging to Jones and others, and thence southwardly, along said ground, about 90 feet, to the place of beginning.

N. B. Besides the foregoing, there are vested in the Corporation, to be used as burial ground for strangers, two lots of ground on the west side of Schuylkill Second street, extending westward to Schuylkill Front street; one of them adjoining the south side of Vine street, in breadth southward, 102 feet, the other at the distance of 204 feet south of Vine street, in breadth, southward, 112 feet. No buildings on either of these lots.—*Aur.*

A correspondent of the American Daily Advertiser cautions the public against a notorious impostor and swindler, who was discharged from the Walnut street Prison, in Philadelphia, in January last, after a servitude of three years at hard labour; and who has contrived to defraud several citizens to a large amount. He has at various times during the last 16 years, passed in Philadelphia and elsewhere, by the names of Mendez, Acosta, De Costa, Morigui, Morajoin, Mora, Arredonda, Marquis of Montecrita, &c. &c.—a Spaniard by language—but also speaking and writing tolerably good English; about 60 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, bald head, full face, ruddy complection; professing to be a lawyer: born at Cusco—Lima—Madrid—a Peruvian Deputy to the Old Cortes, and exiled by Ferdinand VII. a resident of Mexico and Peru, and various other parts of North and South America, has a wife and several children, all of whom it is believed live by continual impositions on the public.

From the New York Enquirer.

Union Races—First day.—Miss Betsey Ransom grows in reputation as she grows in years and grey hairs. Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, she was again brought on the field, and proved the truth of the old maxim, "that the grey mare is the better horse." The day was pleasant, cool, and tolerably agreeable. Sir Wm. Wallace made his appearance on the turf with becoming modesty. He strode over the ground with some coolness and self possession. Lady Flirt, the property of Major Jones, followed. She did not make a strong impression; but she became interesting from the expectation that she was the principal contender for the honors of the field with Miss Betsey. Among the spectators, there was a good deal of doubt and uncertainty as to the nature of the days sport. Some offered two to one that they would name the winner, but this wonderful knowledge was no more than every one knew, who had heard, or seen the grey mare.

On the verge of the one hour, preparations were made for starting. Miss Betsey shook herself in the bronze, and the thrill went through the crowd. She cracked several jokes upon those prying fellows that crowd round a fine creature, and some of these jokes were not the most agreeable. There is nothing that gives the mind a finer palpitation than the starting of a few race horses.

At the start, Lady Flirt took the lead, and Miss Betsey the *rear*. During the first mile the three animals preserved the same relation. Redcap, the rider of Miss Betsey, was pulling up with all his might, so as to keep the mare in. The second mile was much the same. A few hots were made, on the calculation that Lady Flirt intended to press Betsey for the first heat, and Sir William keep it up on the second. On entering the fourth mile, this delusion, set on foot by the sharps, completely vanished. Miss Betsey was not three lengths behind Lady Flirt at any time, and during the last round she passed her with ease. At this stage there was a small bit of pretty sport during the day, and the only bit. At last, amid the cheers of the course, Miss Betsey came out about three lengths ahead of Lady Flirt, whose rider was whipping without mercy, but it would not do. Sir William was almost distanced, if not wholly.

On being called up to the second heat, only two horses appeared, Miss Betsey Ransom and Lady Flirt. Sir William had gone to dinner. Lady Flirt was no match for Betsey, and she knew it. The poor creature looked up into the face of her owner most pitenously, and begged to be let off. After some interchange of compliments, it was agreed to, and so Miss Betsey took the purse without more trouble. Miss Betsey Ransom, it is believed, has no match in this latitude. Why don't our friends at the South send a bit of blood to put to her speed? The days sport was easily digested. The country around had the hectic blush of autumn upon its face, especially the forest trees.

TRIAL FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The Westchester, N. Y. Herald, contains a long report of the trial of Leander Green and John Brown, indicted for highway robbery. The following is an abstract of the case. The trial came on last week before Judge Emott. The District Attorney, Mr. Nelson, appeared in behalf of the people, and Dr. J. A. Graham, of this city, appeared for the defendants. Horace Terry, on whom the robbery was committed, testified to the circumstances which have already been substantially related in the newspapers. He could not, however, identify the prisoners in consequence of the lateness of the hour when they committed the robbery. The principal witness against them was Samuel B. Cutter, who had been in the State Prisons of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and had been liberated from each by the pardon of the executive. He was the confederate of Brown and Green in the crime for which they were indicted.—The three villains took passage on board the steam boat Chief Justice Marshall, for Troy, with a view of committing the robbery on Terry, who they found had money, and whom they first saw at the steam boat wharf, foot of Courtland street, engaging his passage. They landed at Caldwell's with Terry, and succeeded in persuading him to cross over to Peekskill the same night; where, soon after landing, and as they were ascending a hill, Green knocked him down, and then taking from him his pocket book, containing the money, about $1400, handed it to Cutter. There was some consultation between the prisoners as to whether they should kill Terry, but Cutter objected. Brown then struck Terry with the handle of a knife on the temple, and they left him.

Dr. Graham, for the defence, relied upon a doctrine which in consequence of some inadvertence on the part of the legislature must be held to be the law—namely, that no indictment could be legally drawn up in the *English language*, and the present indictment being in that language the prisoners must be discharged. This objection not being suited to the present state of the science of law, did not avail the prisoners.

The jury found a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats; and Judge Emott immediately sentenced the prisoners to imprisonment at hard labour in the state prison for life.

While the sentence was pronouncing, Brown made an attempt to commit violence on Cutter, who was in the same box with him, charging him with having his gold watch and other matters, but was restrained by the officers from doing any harm.

Cutter was afterward arranged on a charge of felony for stealing Terry's pocket book, and pleaded guilty. He was then remanded to the county prison.

From the Danbury Recorder.

The Superior Court terminated its session last Friday, Judge Peters presiding.

Norman Baker was indicted for an assault upon Lewis N. Nash, a deputy sheriff, with intent to kill. Nash having a warrant against Baker, went to his house, and arrested him. Baker drew from his pocket a pistol loaded with two slugs, presented it to the breast of Mr. Nash, and snapped it. Another pistol loaded in the same manner was afterwards found upon him. The charge was fully proved; but as Baker had made some important disclosures since his commitment, by means of which the chief of a gang of villains, who have infested this country for many years, has been detected and sent to the state prison, the Court sentenced him to confinement in State Prison only twenty years.

The case of Isaac Bishop, of Darien, excited much interest. He was first arraigned and tried upon the charge of adultery with Nancy Weed, the wife of James B. Weed—found guilty, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years. Indictments were found against him by the Grand Jury, for poisoning the wells of Joseph Smith, of New Canaan, and Holly Bell and Theddeus Hoyt, of Darien, with arsenic; and sentenced to State Prison for life. Bishop was a man of property, estimated at from eight to ten thousand dollars, and had heretofore been a man of respectability. He held the office of constable of the town of Stamford for many years. James B. Weed, the husband of Nancy, had commenced an action against him for the seduction of his wife, in which he recovered, before the county court, $2500 damages. Bishop removed it by appeal to the Superior Court, where it is now pending. In this suit all his real estate had been attached. The individuals whose wells had been poisoned, had also commenced suits for the recovery of damages, on which his property was attached, and which was also pending.

During the term of his imprisonment in the Gaol in this village, he had frequently expressed his determination not to be removed to the State Prison; and had written to Mrs. Weed, his paramour, to prepare his grave clothes. She arrived in town during the sitting of the court, and on Sunday found means to deliver to him a shroud. The Sheriff had made his arrangements to transport him together with the other convicts to the State Prison on Monday morning, which was known to Bishop. But on opening the Gaol on that morning he was found in great agony. He had taken a large quantity of Opium on Sunday, as he stated, about five o'clock in the afternoon. The account he gave of the quantity he had taken and the mode in which he obtained it, were quite unsatisfactory. His statement was that he purchased a quarter of a pound in New-York about two months ago; that he had used it habitually in small quantities since; and that he took all he had on hand, which was a piece but little larger than a pea. To his physician he said he took an ounce. He lingered until yesterday morning when he died. A letter directed to the Sheriff was found in his shroud, of which the following is a copy:

DANBURY, Oct. 4, 1828.

Sheriff Starr—Sir—It is my request to you, sir, should I die in gaol, to have you cause my coffin to be made of good materials, in a decent manner, and my body placed therein, and forwarded to Darien to my own house, where I would wish to be buried in my own burying ground, the north side of where my mother is buried, and my executor will pay you for the same, or Nancy Weed. Mrs. Weed has got an order from me to that purport. The above is my request, and I trust and hope it will be granted. I expect I have money in my trunk sufficient to satisfy, but should they not be enough, the above named persons will pay the bill. My grave-clothes you will find in my trunk. Please to forward all my things with my body. My last request to be done.

ISAAC BISHOP.

Superscribed as follows:

The within is an order that I hope will be complied with. ISAAC BISHOP.

His body was delivered to his son in-law last evening, and by him conveyed to Darien for interment. A jury of inquest was summoned by T. T. Whittlesy, Esq. yesterday afternoon, who rendered their verdict that the deceased, Isaac Bishop "came to his death by voluntarily and feloniously, and with intent to kill himself, by taking an excessive quantity of opium."

New-York, October 10.—A verdict for $1000 was attained on Wednesday in the Marine Court, by Benjamin Oakley, a seaman, against Robert Lewis, captain of the John Noble, on board of which plaintiff shipped at Rio Janeiro, for Pernambuco, and thence to New-York. On arriving at Pernambuco the defendant changed the destination of the voyage and sailed to Europe. The plaintiff requesting to be discharged and resisting attempts to coerce him, was fired at, and wounded twice by the captain, sent on shore and confined for 50 days, where his sufferings were extreme. It is to be hoped that the amount of the verdict may be collected; as it seems to have been a most righteous one.

A verdict of $5000 has been obtained at the present sitting of the Circuit Court, Judge Edwards presiding, by John H. Sturtevant against Jesa Waterbury, and others, for a trespass in entering plaintiff's store, removing his property and ruining him in his business, under pretext of securing a debt of $200.

At Bridgeport, Conn. during the last term of the Superior Court, two young men were arraigned and tried on information by the State's Attorney, for assaulting and robbing a man by the name of Baker; who stated, in his testimony, that he was a native of the state of New York; had been residing for some time in the province of Nove Scotia, where he had the misfortune to have his feet and left arm and hand so frozen in the woods, that his arm had been amputated above the elbow, and his feet had perished; that he was returning to Whitesborough, N. Y. where he had friends, and had travelled most of the way by land on his knees; that he had passed through the state as far as the town of Greenwich, where the robbery was committed. He had with him three bank of England notes, amounting to £8, and $6 in bills on the Mechanics' Bank and the Bank of Newbury; all of which, he stated, were the fruits of small charities, which he had received before he set out, and on the road, and all of which were taken from him, with his pocket book and sundry other papers. The verdict was guilty.

Freeman Mathews, for the murder of Colonel Jonathan Brooks, is to be executed on the 24th inst. The murder was perpetrated on the 25th of August last, in the Beach Woods, Pennsylvania, near the Newburg Turnpike. Brooks found Mathews in the country destitute of money, and paid for his meals, and took him into his wagon with him. They had not proceeded far, when Mathews pretended there was something the matter with the axletree, and Brooks got out to examine it while stooping down Mathews struck him on the head with a stone, killed him, then robbed him, and in Brooks' wagon came back to the house where they had dined. Suspicion was excited, and he was pursued and taken. Brooks was in the habit of buying droves of cattle, and it is said Mathews had followed him from Orange county to rob him of the money he supposed he carried with him.

The fugitive John Chrystie, the murderer of Isaac James, a young man of Uxbridge, Upper Canada, and for whose apprehension the lieut. governor of that province has offered a reward of £100, was apprehended, with his wife and family, on Friday last, by Mr. Allen, of Troy, and lodged in the gaol of that city. Chrystie, it will be recollected, employed James to convey him in his wagon to York, U. C. The body of the latter was found, shockingly mangled, behind a log, and Chrystie absconded with the wagon and horses. They were in his possession when apprehended. He had taken a place in Troy, and opened a grocery store. His son, who was in the wagon at the time of the murder, it is stated, has confessed the particulars.

York, U. C. Oct. 6.—The notorious *Moses Swartz* made his appearance in this place on Saturday last, and as an introduction to himself has thought proper to prefer a charge of horse stealing against a fellow traveller. The man has been committed, and as Swartz could not find bail to prosecute he has also been committed. The parties will be tried next week, and meanwhile if any person whom he has swindled chooses to proceed to this place, he will be tolerably sure to overtake him, for I think it very probable that he may be laid by the heels for something else himself.

He came last from Cincinnati and Germantown, in Ohio, crossed at Detroit to Sandwich or Amherstburg, and has been coming down through the back roads.

An Impostor.—The Methodist Minister, trustees, and class leaders of Rochester, have advertised a young man by the name of Amzi W. Curtis, a pretended Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as an impostor. He has been recently tried by the Quarterly Conference on the following charges viz: Disorderly conduct: Speaking Evil of Ministers: Sowing discord among Brethren: Lying.—There were fourteen specifications, on all of which he has been found guilty. It moreover appears that for a number of years he has been disgracing an assumed ministerial character.

The last information left him engaged in preaching in Steuben county.

PIRATES CAUGHT.

A St. Thomas paper of the 10th ult. received at Boston, contains the following extract from a letter, dated St. Eustatia, Sept. 8, 1828:

"I am glad to inform you that the little schooner which captured the Carraboo, of Liverpool, is now in possession of the British Government; she came here on Saturday, to inquire after her prize, and there happened to be an English sloop of war here, which had just made sail to proceed on a cruise, and after having got about four miles to the southward, she met the schooner and gave chase. The man-of-war fired on her, upon which the schooner hoisted the Dutch pennant and flag, and consequently the former ceased firing, but followed her into this port. On getting into harbor, the schooner lowered the Dutch flag and hoisted that of Buenos Ayres. The ship immediately anchored about ten or twenty fathoms outside of her, and sent on shore to demand her from the Government, stating that he could have taken or sunk her, had it not been through respect to the Dutch flag, which she first hoisted; the Government called a court, and found by the log-book of the schooner, the time she captured the Carraboo; she was then, together with her people, immediately given up to the man-of-war.—Capt. Josef says the Carraboo had a Brazilian or Portuguese register besides her English one.

"I am persuaded this vessel must have done a great deal of mischief, and I hope if they have been guilty of murder, that they will meet their just reward.

"The schooner might have escaped, if she had gone to the north end of the island, as she could out-sail the ship; but the fellows did not suppose their villainy was discovered, or they never would have ventured into port. Had she made an attempt to pass the roadsted, the garrisons were all prepared to bring her to or sink her."

FROM ST. THOMAS.

We are indebted, (says the New York Gazette,) to Captain Bennett, of the ship Agnes, for a file of the "St. Thomas Times," to the 13th ult. The latest paper contains the following, under the head of "Piracy and Murder."

"A brig under Spanish colors, lately arrived at St. John's, Porto Rico, and from some conversation of the crew, suspicion was excited as to her character, but nothing could be found out against her, until after the sale of the cargo; when, it appears, the crew divided the proceeds among them, but refused to give a boy on board his proportion. He immediately gave information to the authorities, that the crew had murdered the captain and officers, after which they proceeded to the coast of Africa, where they cruised for some time, capturing every vessel they fell in with, and murdering their crews. After this discovery, they were immediately arrested, and no doubt will meet the just reward of their diabolical deeds."

From the Albany Daily Advertiser of Tuesday.

Death by fire.—We have to record an appalling instance of the death, by fire, of a daughter, aged about 12, of Thomas Lee, merchant tailor of this city. About seven o'clock, on Sunday evening, as she was sitting in a rocking chair, in the second story of her father's house, in Daniels street, and, as is supposed, asleep, she fell over the fender into the fire, and the flames caught her clothes. She instantly ran up stairs into the third story, where was a girl about her own age, who was too much alarmed to render assistance. The sufferer, writhing in agony, convulsed, and uttering the most piercing shrieks, made her way down stairs, and out of the front door into the street. At this time, she was completely enveloped in flames, which illumined the whole street, and her piteous groans aroused the neighborhood. A gentleman who was passing at the time, caught her in his arms, and, to his own injury, pressed her to his breast, and partially succeeded in staying the flames, but not having an overcoat could not subdue them. As the soonest means of granting relief, he ran towards a pump near by, but stumbled and fell.—Another gentleman caught her up, and took her to the pump, and a person happening to be there with a pail, the flames were quenched. The agonized being was taken back to the house, and her body presented a most dreadful appearance. Her clothes were almost entirely burnt off, and the skin was also all off, except that on her face. Medical aid was rendered, but at one o'clock, that night, the spirit of the unhappy victim left its wretched and tortured abode, and winged its way to Heaven.

The mother of the girl was, at this time, on a visit to a sick neighbor's, and the father was absent from town.

Great pains have been taken by certain persons, frequently on the slightest grounds, to persuade the public that Morgan is still alive. It has been said, and is still re-asserted by some of the country papers, that he has been identified among the Gagagaga tribe of Indians, 220 miles up the Missouri, where he is called Homenechelco, or the White Warrior. The Boston Palladium, at the same time, endeavours to support the tale told a few weeks ago, that this individual, who was undoubtedly murdered near Fort Erie, went to Smyrna in the brig Herald, in her last voyage.

It is said, in the Warren Star, that Morgan has returned to the scene of his exploits, and may be seen, seated on Termination Rock, beneath the Falls of Niagara, skinning eels for a livelihood.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

One of those singularly fortunate escapes, when the adverse chances are as a thousand to one, occurred last week, a few miles above this city. A son of Mr. Henry Connor was harrowing, when he observed that the key of the yoke was falling out; while standing between the oxen, to fasten it, they took fright and ran. The boy supported himself on the yoke, and being shook from that, caught the chain in his hands as he was falling. He was carried in this way about fifty rods, when he fell to the ground, and the harrow, loaded with a heavy log, passed over him, cutting the skirts of a strong new blanket coat completely off. He arose uninjured, and without even the slightest contusion upon his person.—*Detroit Gaz.*

PHENOMENON.

On the afternoon of Friday last a very unusual agitation took place in the waters of St. Mary's Bay, Nova Scotia, at Bellevue Cove, about four miles below Sissiboo River. At about half tide, without any visible cause, the weather being perfectly calm, the water of the Bay began to swell and rage as if agitated by a mighty wind, and the surf dashed with tremendous violence against the shore. So violent was the surf, that a coasting schooner lying dry at the top of high water, was repeatedly floated and lifted up by successive surges, and then left high and dry as each surf retired. This agitation of the water continued till the tide had risen to its full height, and until about half ebb, when the tumult subsided, and the water became smooth and tranquil as before.

Our informant, a Frenchman of respectable appearance, who was present at the time above mentioned, and who with much difficulty saved his vessel from being driven on shore, does not know how far this extraordinary agitation of the water extended, but from the appearance, he thinks it probable, that it was the same, or nearly so, perhaps the whole length of St. Mary's Bay.—*New Brunswick Courier.*

MEXICAN MINES.

We have seen a letter, says the New York Morning Courier, written by an American gentleman occupying a high official station in Mexico, from which we make the following extract:—"I enclose a letter from the Director of Bolanos Company, to the agent in Mexico. By this you will perceive that the Mine of Vota Grande, of Zacatecas, will yield 40 bars, about $43,000 a week! The last two months left a profit of $120,000."

LATE FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Gazette de France of the 4th September contains news from Odessa of August 14—one day later than our last accounts from thence.—It is re-asserted that the Emperor Nicholas was to take his departure from that place on the 19th. The shortness of his visit to that city, provided the account be correct, would completely overturn the report of negotiations, as well as the speculations relative to the precarious state of the Russian army before Choumla. It would also countenance the opinion that one of the causes of the Emperor's visit to Odessa was to get rid of the Foreign Ministers, whose presence at his head quarters probably subjected him to some restraint.

OPERATIONS AGAINST VARNA.

"JULY 30, (Aug. 11.)

"From the 5th to the 11th, we constructed, at the foot of the heights occupied by our troops, five redoubts, which covered the space between the sea and the plain, which lies before the gulf. Besides, we stopped during the night of the same day to construct a sixth redoubt, on the very border of the gulf, which will terminate our line of blockade on the northern side.

On the morning of the 7th, the enemy made a vigorous sally to drive us from our position—but after a murderous conflict, which lasted until sun-set, they were repulsed, and retired into the place, after having suffered a severe loss.

On the same day a frigate and bomb-vessel commenced bombarding the fortress; they continued this operation with success, notwithstanding a vigorous fire from the place. These vessels will, when necessary, be relieved by others.

During the night of the 7th to the morning of the 8th, Admiral Greig detached some long-boats, under the command of a Captain of the Second Rank Melikhoff, Chief of his Staff, to some on the Turkish fleet stationed under the fortress.

Favoured by the obscurity of the night, Captain Melikhoff advanced in complete order and perfect silence, keeping close to the side of Cape Galeta. He made the round of the gulf, and having passed under the sterns of the enemy's flotilla, he advanced rapidly against it. The enemy did not remark the manœuvre of our boats until they were within half-musket shot of them.

A tremendous fire of artillery and musketry, which the flotilla commenced at once, could not stop our intrepid sailors; they rushed with their accustomed bravery, and loud hurras, on the Turkish vessels—captured them all without exception, notwithstanding a desperate resistance, and towed them off to the fleet, under a tremendous fire of grape shot from the place.

Fourteen vessels, two armed boats, five pieces of cannon, a great quantity of ammunition, and 45 prisoners, amongst whom is the commander of the flotilla, are the fruits of this audacious enterprise, which was crowned with the most complete success under the eyes of the Capt. Pacha, who commands at Varna.

We had in this affair, 4 killed and 27 wounded. Among the latter, are three officers and a marine. The loss of the enemy is much more considerable. Besides those killed during the action, he lost most of the men on board the vessels, for, in endeavouring to escape by swimming, the greater number were drowned.

On the 8th, the enemy made a fresh attempt to dislodge us from our positions: but, thanks to the able dispositions of the Aid-de-Camp General Prince Menstchikoff, and the brilliant valour of our troops, he was repulsed and pursued to the foot of the ramparts.

The regular Turkish infantry made four charges on the 14th regiment of Chasseurs, and the 2d battalion of the 13th. Each time the enemy was received with the bayonet and driven back to the gates of the town without receiving from us a single shot. This conflict, which lasted the whole day, only occasioned us a trifling loss.

In this sortie we had no more than thirty-seven wounded, and twenty-five killed or missing.—Unfortunately the brave Col. Leventhell, commanding the regiment of Nisoff, lost his left arm in the affair.

The enemy has been employed two whole days in burying his dead, which proves the magnitude of his loss. Aid-de-Camp General Prince Mentschikoff has sent to the south side of the fortress of Varna, which is not yet invested, a corps of partisans to destroy the convoys which might try to penetrate into it from beyond the Balkan."

From the Paris Constitutionel, Sept. 23.

We have received letters from Constantinople containing the following details more correctly than those given by the German journals:—Notwithstanding the bulletins to the contrary, it is evident the Turks have had the worst of it.—The people are murmuring, and the Dervises roaring. It is apprehended that, as soon as the sacred standard is raised, the Christians will be all massacred.

All the ships in the harbour are equipped, or almost so; and, for want of sailors, every thing found in the capital is crowded into them, not excepting the *cul-hanes*, a sort of lazzaroni, accustomed to sleep on the hot ashes of the public baths. Sixteen batteries from the arsenal, and several regiments, are sent towards the Balkan, to form a body of reserve, to watch the enemy, should they endeavour to pass those mountains between Varna and Bourgas. In the Stanches, or Little Balkan, will be placed the lines destined to defend the water sources which supply the capital. On the Hellespont side they have resolved on putting Gallipoli on a war footing; and two Pachas, sent to the Dardanelles, are charged with the defence of the castles.

The Seniac of the 40 churches is intrusted to the Asiatic Kurds, whose system of operation will be at Adrianople, Kalfa, Dimotica, and Eski Baba where the Divan forms considerable depots and magazines. Here too the Grand Seignor intends to proceed, *after sending all the necessary troops from the capital towards the Balkan.*—There for the first, and no doubt for the last time, will the Prince of the Faithful assemble upwards of 320,000 men in arms. His head quarters are to be at Tchatal Bourgas. The army of Paskewich will probably concentrate below the frontier of Armenia, so as to relieve the important city of Erzerum, if necessary.

The Grand Seignor, who has treasures distinct from those of the State, has borrowed considerably sums from them towards the expenses of the war; and a new coin is issued different from the present currency; and, finally, his Highness, as on all occasions of emergency, has dipped into the coffers of the rich Jews, Armenians, and even the Turks. And there is now a question of selling the property of the mosques, if purchasers can be found in a country where every one is so deeply interested in the concealment of the purchase money.

The police which guards the city is said to have discovered several plots against the life of the Sultan. Some nocturnal executions have taken place. There is a rumour of several attempts at conflagration, and possibly the month of August will not pass without some great catastrophe, for misery is prevalent, and the arrivals from the Black sea and Egypt being very few, the capital is nearly exposed to the calamities of a famine.

FROM PORTUGAL.—Lisbon Gazettes and letters had been received in London to the 20th August.—On the 10th the expedition to Madeira had sailed, as we were previously led to understand. Private letters state, that the most serious misunderstanding continued to exist between Don Miguel and the old Queen. It is said, Miguel has acted with personal violence towards his mother. The dispute is said to have been materially heightened by the Don's refusal to be immediately crowned. Arrests continued to be persisted in openly and secretly to a very alarming extent, and great enormities were understood to be still perpetrated with impunity.—The property of every person convicted of treason is confiscated; one-third goes to the Crown, another to the Judge, and the third to the informer. The person is tried and condemned, but not permitted to make the sl

From the World of Fashion.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

MORNING DRESS.—A dress of India muslin, delicately striped, bordered with two broad flounces, falling over each other; these are edged in large scallops of small points, which are finished at the edges by three rows of flat kind of braid ornament of an entire novel kind, the head of the upper flounce consists of a very full quilling, edged with narrow lace. The body is en corbe, and confined at the waist by a pointed ribbon. A trimming of plain muslin, formed in folded waves, surrounds the bust, and each division is trimmed round by a full ruche of narrow thread tulle. The sleeves en gigot, confined at the wrist by two bracelets; the lower one, next the hand, is of sapphires set round with pearls; the upper one is a chain of pure gold. The bonnet is of date-leaf Gros de Naples, in hair-striped chequers of a darker shade; it is trimmed with the same, and long loops of ribbons to correspond, the strings of which float over the shoulders; the hat is ornamented besides, with double garden poppies, one very full blown rose, rather larger than nature, and polyanthus blossoms of the same magnitude. A scarf of the lightest shade of sea-green taffety, with ends of Pomona green, striped across, and fringed with blush-color and white, is worn with this dress.

EVENING DRESS.—A dress of clear white Decca muslin, bordered with twelve tucks. Waist pointed a la Marie Stuart, and sleeves a l'Eveque, the fulness confined only once across the upper part of the arm. The cuffs at the wrists are of that immense breadth that they extend almost to the elbow, and are trimmed with rows of narrow lace, and a very fine sort of narrow puffed beading. The bust is encircled round the tucker part by two separate rows, set on straight, of very narrow Vandyck lace. The head dress is an Austrian beret of white crape, rather whimsically ornamented under the brim, next the hair; these ornaments are under the right side; one is a loop of pink ribbon, with an edge two shades darker; the next is a lozenge-figured ornament of crape, edged round with narrow blond, and an embossed white rose in the centre; next to this is a loop of light stone colored ribbon, figured in a Greek pattern of scarlet or orange color. Beyond, over the crown, are similar ornaments, in loops, and the strings depend from each side, one pink, the other Greek ribbon of stone color and scarlet. The ear-rings and necklace are of Egyptian pebbles.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The receipts into the city Treasury, from the 1st of January to the 1st of July 1828, were 146,982 dollars. The disbursements were 170,737 dollars.

Mr. Warren, with a part of the Philadelphia company, is now at Washington. The theatre there was opened on Monday evening with the tragedy of the Gamester: Beverly, Cooper; Mrs. Beverly, Mrs. Sloman.

Mr. Dunlap's grand picture of *Calvary* is now exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

We are sorry to state (*says the* Brooklyn Long Island Star *of Tuesday*) that the sickness on Long Island continues, although not generally *fatal*, except in the case of aged people. The mortality among horses continues very great.

The Canada Advertiser does not find Teas cheaper by the *Company's* ships coming to Quebec from Canton, and contends that *Individual* ships should be allowed to make voyages between Canada and China.

It is estimated that the people of South Carolina consume Ale, Porter and Beer from the Northern states to the amount of $80,000 annually.—They are about to establish breweries in Charleston, and to decline purchasing those articles from the north.

Mr. Nathan Perry, of Deer Isle, Me. aged about 50, recently cut his foot with an axe in the woods, and died with loss of blood in a few hours after.

When the Presidential campaign is ended, what is to become of the Gazettes that have shot up like mushrooms during the last two years? Wholly given to politics, they cannot sustain life, when the air on which they have fed is exhausted.

The Louisiana Courier of the 12th ult. says, we are informed that Paddy Scott, whom a letter from the Bay of St. Louis, of the past week, represents as the commander of a sloop, the Lolla Rookh, suspected of piracy, has been arrested this morning at the Basin, and brought before the Mayor for examination.

The Baltimore Patriot gives complete returns of the election of members of the House of Delegates.—Administration, 49—Jackson, 31.

Mr. Moses Little, of West Newbury, Mass. exhibited the produce of *one potatoe*, planted in May last, viz. 760 in number, weighing 246 pounds, and measuring 4 bushels; 10 of them weighed 17 pounds.

A crusty old bachelor says, "a deceitful coquettish woman, in tears, deserves to be shown about as much pity or commiseration, as a goose going barefoot in the winter season."

A farmer at Waltham, Mass. raised two pumpkins, weighing 91 lbs. A very decent crop.

It is thought by many that Trenton Falls are long will vie with Niagara Falls in attracting visitors. Beautiful lithographic views have been taken by a female artist of these celebrated falls.

It was rumoured that an adjustment of the British claims on the Spanish government had been effected, and £900,000 agreed upon as a composition or acquittance for the whole.

It has been agreed, says the Journal of Commerce, that the umpire to decide the question respecting the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, shall be the KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Blackstone Canal, extending from Providence to Worcester, is now open, and a canal boat has gone the whole distance. This will have an important and beneficial bearing on the inland counties of Massachusetts, and the trade of Providence.

Mr. *S. P. Judson*, who recently stated that he had been robbed of his pocket-book at the Tremont theatre, Boston, is now said to be an impostor and a villain.

A great meeting of the Friends of Ireland took place at Charleston, S. C. on the 2d. inst. Seventy-seven gentlemen of distinguished character, signed an agreement to form an association.

The Boston Gas Light Company propose commencing operations at the close of the present month.

Abduhl Rahahman, the unfortunate Moorish Prince, reached Springfield, Mass. on the 4th inst. Mr. Gallaudet, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, Conn. delivered an address in Rev. Mr. Peabody's Meeting-House, in his behalf, on Sunday. About 90 dollars was collected, which was increased next morning to $114 59.

The Augusta Journal says, that the attempt to make sugar in that vicinity by Mr. Twiggs, may be said to have succeeded. It was already ripe to the extent of 12 or 13 joints; and a Louisiana planter has pronounced it equal to good sugar cane on the Mississippi.

A quantity of Crooknecked winter squashes have been raised on a farm in Williamstown, Mass. one of which measured two feet five inches and a half in circumference, and weighed 15 pounds; another weighed 11 pounds and a half.

The deaths in New York last week amounted to 114,—38 men, 21 women, 22 boys, and 33 girls —Total 114.

The Ontario Bank has declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the last six months.

It is found that the head on the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, has been *fused by the action of the sun*.

A bundle of pumpkin seeds, mailed at Washington City for Natchez, got wet on the road, vegetated, swelled the package, and at length burst, in a Tennessee Post Office, to the alarm of the attendants.

Five dollar bills purporting to be the Greylock Bank, signed 'J. Kendall, President,' and 'J. D. Robinson, Cashier' are said to have been circulated in Berkshire county, Mass.

Number of deaths in Baltimore last week—22 males, 16 females—Total 38.

The *Western Souvenir*, for 1829, designed and edited by Judge Hall, Illinois, is nearly ready for publication, at Cincinnati, Ohio. It belongs to the class of literary annuals which have so recently been introduced to the public, with whom many of them are deservedly favorites.

A passenger in a steam boat from Albany, Wednesday morning, had his pocket picked of a pocket-book and $1100.

A number of citizens of New Jersey have held a public meeting in Mount Holly, with the object of having a Rail Road constructed between Camden, in the county of Gloucester, and the Raritan river or bay in the county of Middlesex.

The Beggar's Opera was performed at New-York, on Tuesday evening, with Horn and Mrs. Austin as Macheath and Polly.

A man by the name of Wyman, belonging to Walpole, N. H. on *Sunday*, 5th inst. in picking chesnuts fell from the tree, 40 feet, and injured him so badly, as to survive only about an hour after the accident.

The New York Evening Post mentions the "establishment of factories on the Canada lines, where domestic industry flourishes wonderfully—where broadcloths go through the whole process of fabrication and finishing *in the space of one single night*, and are esteemed not at all inferior to the best English manufactured broad cloths."

The fall races of the Washington Jockey Club commenced this week. It is requested, by the Club, that children be kept away, and the Stewards have given notice that all dogs brought to the course will be killed.

A poor German carries on a small manufactory of wrought nails, at Utica, N. Y. assisted by two dogs who are trained to blow the bellows, relieving each other at regular intervals. His nails are said to be excellent.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"To die is gain"—the lines bearing this caption shall be inserted very soon.

Our correspondent J. S. D. will accept our thanks for his selection.

Ramee's verses are entirely out of season.—Instead of "winter drear" having "passed away," it is just approaching, and a very cold one it promises to be.

Veritas may be true, or it may not; but we are very certain our readers would not thank us for its insertion in the Post.

The Pen contains too many trite thoughts, without any redeeming beauty of expression.

Zi's Defence must be made before another tribunal.

The receipt of the "Patriotic Sufferer," from our valued friend J. B. S. of New York, is acknowledged, and shall have a place next week.

MARRIAGES.

We again repeat, that we can insert no advertisement of a marriage unless presented personally at our office, or accompanied by the name of some respectable individual willing to assume the responsibility of the publication. This caution is necessary in order to prevent the number of impositions practised in this way on the public; very often to the prejudice of individuals.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

If we find ourselves occasionally called upon to offer strictures upon occupations or amusements of only doubtful utility, and even to commend a portion of them; it is to be understood that we do these things in a comparative degree, preferring that hours of leisure should be devoted to those amusements which tend the *least* to vitiate the mind, and encourage habits and appetites for idleness and dissipation. It is exceedingly rare that any exhibition that affords amusement to the most numerous class of our citizens, can escape the censures of all, who excites and gratifies the appetites of the young will too often, and, perhaps we should add in most cases, to justly offend the taste of the old. What the votary of pleasure regards as ministering to his gratification, and coming within the scope of his pursuits, the sober and rigid moralist would be likely to regard as entirely unworthy the commendation of the virtuous, and totally below the regard of a well regulated mind.

What one class might consider as ministering directly to elegant and justifiable wants, and tending to supply one of the great ends of human existence, another class would regard as altogether frivolous, fraught with vanity and tending to "vexation of spirit," as debasing the intellectual dignity of our nature, and withdrawing our mind into a criminal negligence of higher pursuits and holy prayer, as wasted upon profitless objects that time, and those faculties that should be employed in the great and single valuable end of human probationary existence.

The annual exhibition of the Franklin Institute, which took place last week at the Masonic Hall, in Chesnut street, was one of that exceeding small class of public displays that appear to unite the voices of every class of citizens, as well as that of all ages and conditions, of both sexes.

The beauty of the materials of the exhibition was so materially blended with their high usefulness, and the whole display marked with the impress of public good, sought by the most legitimate means, that none could see it without admiration, both of the plan that had drawn together such a wonderful collection, and the exceeding elegance and admirable quality of the different parts of the display.

In such a large exhibition, where almost every thing displayed, is the best of the kind, it is difficult to do justice to all, without pronouncing a similar eulogium upon every one. We must, however, refer to some of the articles in commendation, with a general understanding that each deserved a notice.

The attention could scarcely fail, on entering the room, of being attracted by the samples of broad cloths, from various factories, that were displayed on the shelves at the west end of the large Hall; they were of a fineness of texture, and a beauty of dressing, that we believed few thought our factories prepared to exhibit; they were valued at eight or ten dollars per yard.

The display of American stamped calicoes was truly creditable to our manufacturers.

A considerable number of marble mantels, of the richest material and highest state of workmanship, attracted much attention, and were deserving of special notice.

One or two grates, for burning Anthracite coal, of exceedingly neat workmanship and useful form, were observed.

Mr. Tucker's neat display of porcelain, made at his manufactory on the Schuylkill, at the end of Chesnut street, was one of the most curious parts of the exhibition; the exceeding beauty and delicacy of the ware; a tea-set, rendered it worthy of all admiration, and in no mean degree comparable to the rich productions of the French national manufactures. One set we noticed with a beautiful view on the Schuylkill. Our citizens must be made better acquainted with the productions of Mr. Tucker's factory; they will find a pleasure in patronizing his establishment, and securing to their tables an unusual beauty of equipage.

We noticed a small but very beautiful time-piece, made in this city, it was of most complicated workmanship, and exhibited upon its dial more exponents than we remember to have seen.

We cannot do justice to the very great amount, and truly admirable variety of rich cabinet furniture which was exhibited; some *garderobes*, book-cases and tables were, we think, superior to any ever before shown.

The Piano Fortes, of various shapes, from different manufactories, excelled those of former exhibitions, both in the extraordinary beauty of their workmanship, and in their truly rich tones.

There was a fine display of rich cutlery, of a most exquisite finish, creditable to the different makers, as all was to the country at large.

The display of leather, of different kinds, showed to judges how justly is Philadelphia entitled to the pre-eminence she enjoys in the manufacture of that useful article.

Connected with the above, we ought, perhaps, to notice several saddles, of exceedingly nice workmanship, and admirable pattern, calculated to suit the shape of the horse, and be easy to the rider.

The brilliant patterns of oil cloths from Mr. M'Call's manufactory, at Rush Hill, attracted much attention, and received deserved commendation.

In an adjoining room, we noticed some newly invented apparatus for cooking, by the aid of Anthracite coal. They were exceedingly compact, and appeared to be adapted to all the uses for which their inventor designed them.

We must not close this brief sketch for the week, without referring to the Harmonicon, or Musical Glasses of Mr. Smith, which we had not only the pleasure of seeing, but hearing. Those who have never listened to the music of this instrument, as improved by Mr. Smith, and played by a skilful hand, cannot judge of its powers "to discourse" melodious and harmonious sounds; nothing, that we have ever heard, may be compared to the tones which it gives forth. We learned, with pleasure, that several families in the city, had been furnished with instruments of this kind, and that the young ladies had been taught to play upon them. It will not be long, we predict, before they will be in general use.

We observed some samples of bank note engraving, by Toppan, which reflected great credit upon his abilities, and could scarcely fail of recommending Mr. T. to the patronage of our Banking Institutions.

An engraved cylinder for printing fine calicoes, attracted much attention; it was a work of much ingenuity and labour.

The large presses, of various kinds, made by Messrs. Dodge & Mason, were admirable specimens of that species of work.

Painters colours and various salts from Baltimore, were exhibited, and showed that our citizens, at least in these particulars, far excelled their transatlantic brethren. It is generally conceded in Europe, as well as in this country, that the preparation of salts by the Maryland Works, have no parallel both in quality and price; the European article is entirely driven from the market.

(*To be continued.*)

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

Friday.—Whims of a Comedian—Valentine and Orson.

Saturday.—Whims of a Comedian—Day after the Fair—Valentine and Orson.

Monday.—Belle's Stratagem—Hundred Pound Note.

Tuesday.—Adelgitha—Lottery Ticket.

Wednesday.—Much ado about Nothing—Of age To-morrow.

Thursday.—Foundling of the Forest—Irishman in London.

Mr. Holland drew good houses during his short engagement. He is one of the most entertaining men we have ever seen; his imitations are excellent, and his transformations as happy as any within our knowledge.

The dancers, *Celeste* and *Constance*, continue to be attractive. They are, certainly, unsurpassable in their profession.

Miss Kelly has changed but little since she was here last season. There is no improvement in her acting; we thought her quite coarse in *Letitia Hardy*, and in some passages absolutely vulgar. Her *Beatrice*, however, went far to redeem her, being full of the usual beauties of her performance. Chapman's *Flutter*, Blake's *Doricourt*, and Wood's *Benedic*, were all masterpieces. Roberts in *Dogberry* was good.

Mr. Scott seems to be a good general actor.

Friday.—Wives as they were and Maids as they are, and The Prize.

Saturday Evening, October 18—Is to be performed, The Wonder, after which, the last appearance of Mad'lles Celeste and Constance, the French Dancers, and the new farce of Family Jars.

We received this week, by mail, we know not from whom, a sheet of wrapping paper, manufactured from *rye straw*. It seems quite equal in strength, and superior in flexibility, to the paper commonly used for the same purposes. As the material is abundant and in no great demand, the price, we suppose, is low.

FIRE.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning a fire broke out in a frame, used by the blacks as a *dance-house*, in Small street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Small street is the next below Cedar, in Southwark.—The building in which the fire originated was destroyed, with about 20 other small frames, occupied chiefly, if not entirely, by people of colour. A stable was burnt, but the horses were saved. Two other frame buildings, and five of brick, suffered materially, the roofs being destroyed and the walls injured. A person who slept in the upper story of one of these, in the hurry of escape, lost his pocket book, containing about 80 dollars. A young man fell from a roof and broke his wrist. Another was slightly wounded by a fall. No fire, it is said, had been used during the day or evening, in the *dance-house*, and it is believed that a quantity of straw in the cellar was set on fire by an incendiary.

A swindler bought a horse at Brooklyn, N. Y. on Saturday, to be sent over to him at his lodgings in the city on Sunday morning. After apologizing for not having the money from the bank, he gave the young man a check and took the horse. On Monday it was found to be a false check, and that the purchaser had cleared off with his nag.

A late Nassau paper says: "From Havana we hear much of the extent to which the slave trade is still carried on there. It is said that one vessel lately landed upwards of nine hundred on the coast of Cuba, and that one now fitting out is of considerable force, and is intended to carry 1500 slaves—that some of these vessels overpower Portuguese and other slave traders, and rob them of their slaves, on the coast of Africa, or when meeting them on the passage to Brazil."

New Mail Route from Mobile to New Orleans.—The post-masters of these two places have examined together the country between them, and have recommended to the Post Master General the immediate establishment of a mail route through it. The distance to Pascagoula by Eslava's mills, is about forty miles, and from thence by water through the Rigolets and lake Ponchartrain to New Orleans, ninety—reducing the distance the mail will be carried between the two cities, at least thirty miles, and securing at all seasons, and in all weather, a safe and expeditious conveyance. It is said that the road could be made, and a wharf built at Pascagoula, for $2000.

The U. S. frigate *Guerriere*, (says the Norfolk Beacon) which we stated on the 8th inst. had been ordered to be fitted for sea, at our Navy Yard, at Gosport, with all possible despatch, is, we learn, to proceed to the Pacific, and that Commodore WARRINGTON will go out in her to take command of the U. S. Squadron on that station.

By Divine permission, the Rev. M. B. Rogue will preach in the Academy, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at Haddington Ville, at 3 o'clock.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Elisha Cushman, Mr. THOMAS W. WILSON, to Miss ANN CLINE.

On Thursday evening week, by the Rev. Mr. Biggs Mr. FRANCIS PUTT, to Miss ANN TEESE, daughter of Frederick Teese, of Philadelphia county.

On Thursday evening week, by the Rev. R. W. Morgan, Mr. RICHARD U. NYCE, Merchant of Philadelphia, to Miss JULIANA, daughter of David Brook, Esq. of Montgomery county.

At Newport, R. I. Lieut. ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, to Miss NANCY CLARK FOWLER, daughter of Christopher Fowler, Esq.

At Halle, in Germany, on the 7th of August, by the Rev. Professor Marks, EDWARD ROBINSON, A. M. of Connecticut, lately instructor in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. to THERESA, youngest daughter of the late L. H. Von Jacob, Counsellor of State and Professor in the University of Halle, Wirtemberg.

On Tuesday evening week, 7th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, THOMAS SPEUEN, Esq. to ANN MIDDLETON, daughter of the late Ralph Izard, Esq. formerly of the U. S. Navy.

On Thursday evening, October 9th, at New York, by the Rev. Mr. John Grigg, THOMAS E. GRISWOLD, M. D. to Miss MARY ANN M'FEELY, of Philadelphia.

On the 8th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. JOHN SHAW, to Miss ELIZA HILL, daughter of captain Hill, all of this city.

DIED.

On Monday morning, Mrs. MARY ANDERSON, in the 80th year of her age.

On Saturday evening last, THOMAS RONEY, a native of the county of Wexford, Ireland, and for several years a respectable citizen of this city.

On the 10th inst. Capt. WILLIAM THEOBALD WOLFE TONE, in the 37th year of his age, formerly an officer in the French Imperial Army.

On the 30th ult. at Albany, on his way to the north, for the benefit of his health. Mr. JACOB HOUPT, late grocer, of this city, in the 55d year of his age.

On Tuesday, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with fortitude and resignation, Mr. WILLIAM FOSHEY, brother-in-law of Mr. William Swaine, in the 54th year of his age, late of New York.

On Monday morning, in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Wm. Cooper.

On Sunday evening, October 12, Mrs. HANNAH BURDEN, aged 86 years.

Suddenly, at 2 o'clock, on Monday morning, Mrs. MARGARET SMITH, relict of the late Mr. George Smith, of the Northern Liberties.

On Sunday afternoon, Miss. SUSAN TATEM, in the 39th year of her age, widow of the late Capt. George Tatem.

On the 28th ult. at his residence, near Frankford, JOHN PARRISH, in the 74th year of his age.

On Thursday evening week, after a short illness, Mrs. MARIA CHARLOTTE SPANGENBERG, in the 50th year of her age.

On Thursday morning of last week, Mrs. SUSANNA BROWN, wife of Capt. Hans Brown, in the 59th year of her age, after a long and severe illness.

On Wednesday evening, the 8th inst. Mr. JOHN DAVIS, in the 56th year of his age, after a long and painful illness which he bore with christian fortitude.

On Thursday morning, Oct. 2, WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Printer.

In Canterbury, Delaware, on the 11th inst. of Consumption, in the prime of life, GEORGE GILDERSLEVE, merchant, in the 27th year of his age. He has left a wife, son, brother, and a large circle of friends to lament his premature departure.

Died, at Natchez, Miss. on the 13th of September, after a residence of 9 years, of an affection of the liver, Mr. GODFREY FREDRICKSON, Jr. a native of Philadelphia, in the 26th year of his age. The deceased, like many other young aspirants, left his native city, while yet in his minority, possessing in all respects perfect health and a strong constitution, for Natchez, his intended place of abode, and after being exposed to the unhealthiness of the climate, the prevalent fever of which prostrated his constitution, weakened and debilitated his system, and caused the *affection*, of which it has pleased the Almighty should deprive him of this life, and remove him to a happier and better world, where cares, troubles, anxieties and disappointments are not felt, or known, but where peace and happiness reign forever more. His amiable qualities, kind and feeling disposition, endeared him to a large and extensive number of relatives and friends, who deeply regret his early departure, but are sensible that "His will be done," and that the debt of nature must be paid by all. May his widowed mother and family find consolation and reconcilement in the reflection that notwithstanding his apparent premature decease, and while away from them, that our Heavenly Father, in his goodness, thought proper to cause the bereavement, and that sooner or later, they will meet again to part no more.

On Tuesday, the 14th inst. Mr. WILLIAM WHITE, in the 66th year of his age, long a respectable inhabitant of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday last, after a long and lingering illness, Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, aged 46 years.

On the 12th inst. of a severe indisposition, Captain ALEXANDER LEAVITT, of Belfast, Maine, and late master of the brig Arthur Donnell.

Departed this life, the 6th inst. in Roxborough Township, Philadelphia county, Mr. CHARLES MOORE, Sen. in the 69th year of his age. The deceased was highly esteemed, both as a friend and neighbour. After his disease had worn him down to the threshold of eternity, he experienced a happy change of heart, he now felt that as he once was blind, he now could see.

In the Borough of Wilmington, on the 7th inst. in the 22d year of her age, MARY ELIZABETH MARIS, daughter of Mr. George Maris, merchant, of Baltimore, The mild and amiable qualities of this young lady, and her ingenuous and unsophisticated manners, endeared her to all who enjoyed her acquaintance by more than ordinary ties, she has been snatched from her family and her friends at an early and unlooked for moment; but her youth was crowned with those womanly and endearing virtues, with which it generally requires a maturer age to endow their possessor.

At Lynn, Massachusetts, FLORA GARDNER, a coloured woman, aged *one hundred and fifteen years*. She was a native of Africa, and was captured in 1754, and carried to the West Indies, and after living there several years, she was purchased by Captain Lee, of Marblehead, and brought to this country.

At Burlington, N. J. on the 7th instant, THOMAS COLLET, son of Mark W. Collet, Esq. of Patterson, N. J. in the 7th year of his age.

In Va. on the 2d inst. Mr. PAUL ALEXANDER PROVEST, in the 22d year of his age. A native of Philadelphia—he died beloved and respected, by all who knew him.

In Wiscasset, Major SETH TINKHAM, aged 58.—His death was owing to a singular disease of the bones, owing to which his thigh bone was fractured by a slight touch of the foot in removing him from one room to another.

At Portsmouth, (N. H.) BENJAMIN P. KISSAM, M. D. Surgeon in the Navy of the United States, and for several years an eminent practitioner in New York. He arrived at that place about six weeks since, in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, as Surgeon of that station; but being in bad health, was never able to attend upon his duties.

At Peacham, Vt. on the 27th ult. the Hon. WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, aged 73 years. He was successively elected presiding Judge of Caledonia County Court, a member of the Hon. Council, a Representative in the Congress of the United States, and Lieutenant Governor of the State. And on the 29th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH BUSWELL, wife of Nicholas C. Buswell, Esq. and sister of the Hon. Wm. Chamberlain, aged 66 years.

TO RENT,

TWO large rooms in the house, No. 48 Market street, third door below Second street, suitable for Ware rooms, Printing Office, Bindery, or Manufactory. Inquire of

J. & M. SHARPLESS,

Oct. 18—tf On the Premises.

MERINOS AND CIRCASSIANS.

RECENTLY OPENED, 2 cases MERINOS, assorted shades; and several cases of Circassians, (or twilled Bombazets) plain and fancy colors.

Also, bottle green, blue and drab HABIT CLOTHS and COATINGS.

Fancy colored Pelisse Cloths and Cassimeres.

A large supply of SILK GOODS, and a complete assortment of articles in the furnishing line.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,

Oct. 18—3t No. 30 South Second street.

COTTON YARN.

A GENERAL assortment of Weaver's Yarns, of first quality, from No. 4 to 25; in cops and hanks, from the Derby Union Factory, &c. For sale at No. 23 Minor street. Oct. 11—3m

WANTED,

A SITUATION as a clerk, by a young man who has a knowledge of BOOK KEEPING. Good recommendations can be given. A line addressed to A. Z., and left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, will meet with attention. oct. 18—tf

IRON BOILERS.

70 IRON BOILERS, suitable for Dyers and other purposes, of various sizes, from 10 to 100 gallons, received and for sale, by

NEWBOLD & RHODES,

Oct. 18—3t No. 86 South Wharves.

WASHINGTON CIRCUS,

Old York Road, between Taumany and Green streets, N. L.

THIS EVENING, October 18.

The performance will commence with a GRAND ENTREE.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Master Rogers, in the character of a Cupid. Ring Master, Mr. Aston.—Clown, Mr. Hughes.

SONG, by Mr. Ricardo.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Monsieur Richer, who will go through many pleasing and graceful Feats of Horsemanship.

STILL VAULTING, by the whole troop.

Clown's Act of HORSEMANSHIP, by Mr. S. P. Stickney, who will go through many Feats of Mirth and Buffoonery.

SONG, by Master Rogers.

GRAND STICK DANCE and COMBAT, by the Company.

SONG, by Mr. Ricardo.

MR. HUNTER will introduce the Scene of the Reaper on Horseback.

The evening's performance to conclude with the laughable Scene of the Miller and Coalman. Miller, Mr. Richer.—Coalman, Mr. Whitaker.—Parafaragaramusa, Mr. Aston.

Doors open at half past 6 o'clock, and performance to commence at *half* past 7 o'clock, precisely. Boxes, 50 cents; Pit, 25 cents.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

THE undersigned has the honour of informing the public, that he intends exhibiting a number of

Panoramas and Transparent Views,

Of the most admired parts of America and Europe, for a short time only in this city. Among them there is a view of Fair Mount, taken from the second story of Mr. Pratt's dwelling, at Lemon Hill, which forms a pleasing prospect; Constantinople from the north; Athens, in Greece; the Ionian Island Zante; Venice, in Italy, built on the Adriatic sea; Rome, and other celebrated cities and landscapes of Europe; Conflagrations, Winter Night, Moonlight, and Architectural pieces.

As the inhabitants of this city are known to possess a high feeling for arts and sciences, and the undersigned being fully convinced that his exhibition has always received the admiration of judges, he hopes that it will have the same reception here.

The Exhibition is at No. 48 South Fifth street, where Mr. Maelzel had his exhibition. Open from 6 in the evening until 10. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10 years half price. C. NOLEN, jr.

Oct. 18—3t

Drug and Medicinal Store,

No. 38 SOUTH FOURTH,

Between Market and Chesnut streets.

RICHARD T. WORRALL

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, and intends keeping constantly for sale, a general assortment of fresh DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the best quality.—Also, COLOURS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, &c.

Country merchants' and physicians' orders cheerfully received & promptly attended to.

Orders for family and shipping chests put up in the neatest style, and most careful manner.

*** Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded.

sept. 26—3m

ROMAN CEMENT.

100 CASKS, now landing per Swan from London. Also, upwards of 100 casks at New York, deliverable there or at Philadelphia. For sale by

A. SLATER,

No. 8 Minor street, Agent to the Manufacturers, or

JOSEPH S. LEWIS,

Dock street.

IN STORE—English Roman Cement in barrels, halves and quarters, warranted fresh and of the very first quality. Oct. 18—1t*

WANTED,

IN A SCHOOL, a lad about 14 years of age, capable of teaching a junior Class, to whom board and tuition in the intervals of his monitorial duties, would be a sufficient compensation. Address, post paid,

JOSEPH GILL,

Oct. 18—4t* Wilmington, Del.

TO LET

SEVERAL ROOMS in a good modern built house, consisting of the use of the kitchen, with wood-cellar, hydrant, and other conveniences.

A note addressed to A. B. and left at this office, stating name and residence, will be attended to.

Oct. 18—2t*

SPLENDID VIEWS OF

AMERICAN SCENERY.

JUST published by T. K. GREENBACK, No. 64 Spruce street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Scenery, as follows:—

1. A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery.
2. A view of the Light House, in Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery.
3. A view of York, on Lake Ontario, with the fortifications.
4. Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River.
5. View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery.
6. View of Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.
7. The Tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon.
8. View at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna.
9. View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek, Luzerne county, Pa.
10. View of the Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek.
11. View of Catskill Mountains, from the Hudson.
12. View of Fort Niagara, on Lake Ontario, from the Light House on the British side.

These Views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon the spot. Each Plate is accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, so as to make it perfectly intelligible to every person.

The work is printed on superior paper, and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the very low price of One Dollar per copy. Flexible covers will be used for country subscribers, so that they can be safely sent by mail.

☞ Any gentleman, postmasters and others, who will interest themselves, to procure 10 subscribers, and remit $15 to the Editor, shall recieve 20 copies. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

T. K GREENBANK,

Oct. 18—3t No. 64 Spruce street.

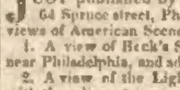
WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, or by the 10th of next month, a small house, calculated for a fancy store, rent from 150 to $250.

Also, a small dwelling house, in a genteel neighbourhood, rent from 120 to 170 dollars.

Sealed applications, addressed to P. Q. and left at this office, will be attended to. oct. 18—3t*

One o'clock—New Arrangement.



To commence on Friday, October 17th, the Steam Boat PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. C. LAWRIE, leaves Arch street wharf, on Friday, the 17th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for Burlington, Bristol, Bordentown, and Trenton, returning the following morning, (Sundays excepted.) This arrangement to continue the remainder of the season.

Fare to Burlington, Bristol, Bordentown, up or down, 25 cents, to Trenton, 50 cents. oct. 18—3t

LOST CHILD.

A LITTLE coloured GIRL, about 8 years old, named MARTHA JANE BARRETT, was placed by her mother, who lives in the state of Delaware, in the family of Samuel Simpson, on Vine street, near Schuylkill; the mother has now come up to see her child, and finds she has been missing about two months, and has never been advertised. She was seen with a black woman in the streets, shortly after she left her home. She is of a mulatto colour, and has a scar from a burn, on one of her arms. Any person who can give information where she can be found, will receive the thanks of her disconsolate mother, with a suitable reward, on application to THOMAS SHIPLEY,

No. 57 Market street.

Editors of the city papers will serve the cause of humanity, by giving the above a few insertions.

oct. 18—tf

A FARM WANTED,

WITHIN ten miles of this City, to contain from 30 to 60 acres of good land, with buildings convenient. Any person wishing to sell such a farm, may leave a note at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, addressed to S. B. stating the quantity and quality of the land, improvements thereon, situation, price, and such other particulars as he may think proper. Oct. 11—3t*

THE MISS CLULEYS,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their Seminary, from No. 74 South Fourth street, to No. 9 Cherry street, between Third and Fourth street, where every branch of an English Education is taught, and every attention paid to the comfort and morals of the pupils committed to their instruction. Oct. 18—3t

JUST PUBLISHED,

CASKET, FOR OCTOBER,

EMBELLISHED with an elegant Portrait of Benjamin Franklin, and a fac simile of his letter to Mr. Strahan, two Views, &c.

CONTENTS.

Biography of Dr. Franklin; The Widow's Tears; My Pencil, by L. S. of Washington; The Poacher; The Russian Black Eagle; Monastery of the Howling Dervishes; Sonnet on Sympathy; The Shipwrecked Wanderer; Buttermilk Falls, with an Engraving; Theological Seminary to New York, with an Engraving; Lady Olivia de Castro; The Price of Politeness; Sketches from a College Port Folio; American Drawing Room; Women of England; Maternity; Woman's Eloquence; Soldiers' Bride.

WIT AND SENTIMENT—Meteorological Observations.

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

MUSIC.—"Wilt thou meet me there, Love."

POETRY.—Stanzas; The Spirit of Happiness; The Ways of Providence; Stanzas; Meditations; The Sklave To ——; To My Dog Carlo; Anthony A. Palmer; An Ode to Thought; The Christian; Song.

Price $2 50 a year, single Nos. 25 cents; each No. contains 48 royal octavo pages, closely printed on fine type, and good paper. Published monthly, by

S. C. ATKINSON,

oct. 11—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

VEGETABLE

PULMONARY BALSAM.

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind. The basis of this medicine was a private receipt of a distinguished physician in one of the neighbouring states; and was procured by an individual, to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. After having been supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine, from an affection of the lungs, he was restored to health by the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. It might never have been offered to the public, had not this gentleman found that his own cure was not accidental, from the fact that in the numerous cases in which he recommended it to others, it never failed to give relief. It has been improved from the original recipe in a manner which, while it preserves its peculiar properties, adapts it more perfectly to the diseases for which it is recommended, in all their stages.

TESTIMONIES.

Certificate of Leonard Stoddard.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having been seized in the winter of 1825, with the prevailing influenza, I continued for the space of two years, to be troubled with a bad cough, great difficulty of breathing, occasional pain in the side, great debility, attended with bad digestion, and the expectoration of much thick matter. I consulted three distinguished physicians, and made use of Anderson's Cough Drops, the Indian Specific, and other celebrated remedies without relief. About the first of April last, I obtained a bottle of the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM. The beneficial effect was immediate; and in the course of three months, my health was as good as it had been for the last ten years.

LEONARD STODDARD.

Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 27, 1825.

Certificate of Frederick S. Warner, Esq.

The subscriber is induced, from public considerations, to recommend the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, as a remedy of the greatest efficacy in diseases of the lungs, being probably indebted to its use for the preservation of his own life. In the fall and winter of 1825—6, I was attacked with a disease of the lungs, which threatened to be of the most serious character. It was attended with a very troublesome cough, particularly in the evening and night, with oppression and inflammation of the lungs, gradually followed by great emaciation and prostration of strength. These symptoms continued for about nine months, in spite of the efforts of the most skilful physicians to check their progress. At this time I fortunately met with the Vegetable Pulmonary

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

REBUS.

Three-tabs of one-fourth of three-fifths of five score,
One-third of two sixes divided by four,
One-half of two-thirds of six more than five-three's,
Three-fourths of eight dozen, odd eight if you please;
The initials of these, when joined, you will spy,
A thing which this moment is under your eye.

CROSS READINGS.

1. A child of Mr. Enos Price, last Wednesday, threw up—500 loads of paving stones.

2. Lamentable.—Was drowned yesterday afternoon in the River Delaware—50 barrels of mackarel.

3. 1200 head of cattle passed through this place on Saturday last—all for Jackson.

4. Several subscribers to the S. E. Post, last week, took the benefit of—Swaim's celebrated Panacea.

5. Fashionable fall bounets—covering ninety-six acres of woodland.

6. Last night some villains entered St. Patrick's church, and stole—a capital prize of $20,000.

7. We understand that Sir James Kemp was sworn into—one thousand bags of Manilla coffee.

8. Lost on Saturday last, a lady's reticule containing—cotton, hides and oil.

9. Jones & Brown have just received from England, a large supply of—shocking accidents.

10. Ran away from the subscriber, his indented—valuable real estate. MINOR.

To the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

Sir:—Should you consider the following deserving of an insertion in your paper, it will puzzle the minds of many readers, and a solution is requested.—*Maillin.*

It is a friend and an enemy, a blessing and a curse, beauty and deformity, saves life and takes it away, it is long and short, round and square, strait and crooked, smooth and uneven, hard and soft, hot and cold, it also accommodates itself to all tastes, it is savory and insipid, sweet and sour, most wanted where it is in the greatest plenty, and when it is most useful it is but seldom wanted; it is strong and weak, able to carry the greatest burden, yet will not bear the weight of a pin; for this, men take long journeys, though they have it at home, it is so capricious that at one time it will be full of affection, and at another it will do its utmost to contribute to its mirth an entertainment, it is a serving remedy of dissolving lovers, and will bring them together though a thousand miles distant, it has the privilege of kissing the ladies lips, assists in dressing them, and is the chief ornament of their person. Cooks and housewives admire it, husbandmen curse it, merchants rue it, it causes famine and plenty, it is a bane and antidote, it is a solid, a fluid, a mountain and a valley, subservient and forbearing, man and beasts, birds and air, earth and fowl feel its influence, it is useful and instructive, has a numerous offspring, a theme for poets, a distinction for arms, of great use in fortifications, and has occasioned the finest architecture in the world.

MAILLIW.

WASHINGTON.

During the time the American and British forces were quartered in Westchester county near Yonkers, the honest families, (women and children, for fathers and sons who were able to bear arms, were forced to the field to take a part in the struggle,) were incessantly harassed with the visits of scouting parties. About this time, an order was given to the soldiery, by an American General, to seize on the cattle and drive them to head quarters; and as an excuse for these rash proceedings, he said they were fattening for the British Army. By this order many hundred cows, &c. were driven to White Plains, leaving the poor families destitute of the means of life. Driven to a state of desperation, the women resolved to follow to head quarters, and make known their complaints to the commander-in-chief in person. When they arrived at White Plains, their little army consisted of about two hundred honest matrons, determined to face him by whose order they had been deprived of their property, but of whose feeling character report had rightly informed them. When they came in sight of the encampment, they observed a man calmly standing against a post, silently looking at them as they approached the outward gate, he ordered his servant to enquire their business, which, with one voice, they all answered we want General Washington! The stranger beholding an old lady of full four score years, he requested her to approach him—she came to the person—he said, take a chair, good mother, and let me know your grievances, for I am General Washington. The old lady told her tale with all the pathetic eloquence she was mistress of, which was no little, for it was a tale of truth, and brought tears from the General's eyes. After ending her story, he said: yes, good mother, you and your companions all shall have redress, but in walking so far you must want rest and food. In half an hour the large table in the hall was groaning under good roast beef and pudding. The women were all seated, the General at the head of the table,—he rose and asked his fair guests if they would drink to the health of General Washington; yes, said they, and drank with one consent. May every man in power have the justice and humanity of General Washington. Two hours ere the sun sat, saw the goodly group of female heroines returning to their homes, following their regained property.

HARD DUTY.

A colonel, who had raised a regiment of fencible cavalry, was complaining in a company that he had the whole labour of the corps on himself. 'I am,' said he, 'obliged to be my own major, my own captain, my own adjutant, &c.'—'And,' said a person present, 'I presume, your own *trumpeter*.'

A BREAKFAST.

A farmer's servant having a cheese set before him to take his breakfast, and sitting a long time over it, his master asked him when he intended to have done. 'Sir,' said he, 'a cheese of this size is not so soon eaten as you think.'

A MINISTERIAL MANŒUVRE.

Sir Robert Walpole once wanting to carry a question in the House of Lords, and not being quite sure of some of the bishops, prevailed upon his friend the archbishop of Canterbury to stay at home for two or three days. In the mean time, Sir Robert circulated a report that his grace was dangerously ill. On the day of meeting, the house was, as might be expected, remarkably crowded with lawn sleeves, not one of whom voted against the minister.

THE HEIGHT OF AUDACITY.

Agesilaus, seeing a malefactor endure the greatest torments with prodigious constancy, cried out with indignation, 'What an audacious villain is this, that dares employ patience, courage and magnanimity, in such an impious and dishonest cause!'

ACCEPTABLE COMPULSION.

When a bill for regulating watchmen was in its progress through the House of Commons, a member observed, that a great number of them, being employed in labour all day, could not do justice to their watch during the night; he therefore proposed, by an amendment, that every watchman should be obliged to sleep six hours in the day-time. Another member rose and said, 'I heartily second the amendment moved by the honourable member; and beg, that on account of my being much afflicted with the gout, I may be included in it.'

The Boston Patriot contains a story from an anonymous correspondent, of which the following is the substance. A family having vacated the tenement they lately occupied, their cat carried her litter of kittens into the cellar of the house adjoining in which a family resided. In this house was a young striped squirrel, which the cat caught and placed with her kittens, and of which she appeared to be as fond as of her own progeny. Soon after, the person who lived in the house, observed an unusual mewing of the cat, and took notice that she came up to him at the same time and then went towards the cellar, repeating this movement several times with much apparent anxiety. He followed her to her kittens, and finding them safe, retired; but seeing that she still was solicitous to attract his attention, he followed her again, and discovered the object of her solicitude to be no other than the squirrel, suspended from the ground by spiders' webs, so woven around his head as almost to cover it. The squirrel was immediately extricated from his perilous situation, at which the cat gave evidence of grateful satisfaction, and taking the squirrel, again placed it among her kittens.

NEW MUSIC.—A young lady of high accomplishments, and no pride, in the absence of the servant, stepped to the door on the ringing of the bell, which announced a visit from one of her admirers.—On entering, the beau, glancing on the harp and piano, which stood in the apartment, exclaimed, "I *thought* I heard music—on which instrument were you performing, Miss?" "On the grid-iron, Sir, with an accompaniment of the frying-pan!" replied she, "my mother is without *help*, and she says I must learn to *finger* these instruments sooner or later, and I have this day commenced taking a course of lessons."

FREEZING MIXTURE.

A cheap and powerful freezing mixture may be made by pulverizing Glauber's salts finely, and placing it level at the bottom of a glass vessel. Equal parts of sal ammoniac and nitre are then to be finely powdered, and mixed together, and subsequently added to the Glauber's salts, stirring the powders well together; after which adding water sufficient to dissolve the salts a degree of cold will be produced, frequently below Zero of Fahrenheit. But Mr. Walker states, that nitrate of ammonia, phosphate of soda, and diluted nitric acid will on the instant produce a reduction of temperature amounting to 80 degrees. It is desirable to reduce the temperature of the substances previously, if convenient, by placing the vessels in water, with nitre powder thrown in occasionally.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

CHURCH REVENUE.

The following table, showing the annual amount of the income of the clergy in all parts of the Christian world, is copied from the Catholic Miscellany. It will be perceived that the revenue of the clergy of Great Britain, according to this statement, is greater, by 44,000,000 sterling, than that of all the other Christian clergy in the known world, while the number of hearers attending on their ministry, compared with the aggregate number belonging to the Christian flocks in other nations, is as 1 to 32.

	Amount.	Hearers.
French Catholic and Protestant Churches,	11,050,000	30,000,000
United States,	776,000	9,600,000
Spain,	1,000,000	11,000,000
Portugal,	300,000	5,000,000
Hungary, Catholics,	220,000	2,000,000
do. Calvinists,	63,000	1,000,000
do. Lutherans,	26,000	650,000
Italy,	276,000	19,321,000
Austria,	956,000	16,918,000
Switzerland,	87,000	1,720,000
Prussia,	527,000	10,558,000
German small states,	765,000	12,765,000
Holland,	160,000	2,000,000
Netherlands,	105,000	3,000,000
Denmark,	119,000	1,700,000
Sweden,	225,000	3,371,000
Russia, Greek Church,	510,000	21,000,000
do. Catholics and Lutherans,	450,000	8,000,000
Christians in Turkey,	180,000	8,000,000
do. dispersed elsewhere,	320,000	21,000,000
	18,833,000	158,728,000
England, Wales and Ireland	8,836,000	6,400,000
Income of the established clergy of the whole christian world beside,	8,832,000	
Balance in favor of the English clergy,	14,000	

Mr. Ebers in his "Seven years of the King's Theatre," gives the following anecdote of Madame Camporese:—An intimate aquaintance waited on her one morning to make a request. In the hospital for the insane a man was confined, literally *fanatico per musica*; he had lost his senses on the failure of an opera, in which the labor of the composer was greater than the excellence of his music. This unfortunate had by some accident heard of Camporese, whose fame filled the city, and immediately conceived an ungovernable wish to hear her. For a while his representations passed unnoticed: he grew ungovernable, and had to be fastened to his bed. In this state Camporese's friend had beheld him. She was dressed for an evening party when this representation was made to her. She paused a moment on hearing it. Then throwing a cloak over her shoulder said, 'Come then.' 'Whither?' 'To the Ospedale.'—'But why? there is no occasion to go now—to-morrow, or the next day.' 'To-morrow! no indeed, if I can do this poor man good, let me go instantly.' And they went. Being shown into a room separated from that of the maniac only by a thin wall, Camporese began to sing one of Haydn's melodies. The attendants in the next room observed their patient suddenly become less violent, then composed, at last he burst into tears. The singer now entered, she sat down, and sang again. When she had concluded, the poor composer took from under the bed a torn sheet of paper, scored with an air of his own composition, and handed it to her. There were no words, and nothing in the music; but Camporese running it over, sang it to some words of Metastasio, with such sweetness that the music seemed excellent. 'Sing it to me once more,' said the maniac. She did so, and departed accompanied by the prayers and the tears of the spectators.

A laughable trial in England, took place for a breach of promise of marriage. The prosecuting party was a Miss *Duckworth*, the daughter of a small manufacturer, and the defendant a Johnson, an over looker of colliers. The jury gave £10 damages, and 40s. costs. It was stated by one of the witnesses, that after Johnson's marriage to Miss Holt, Miss Duckworth was very angry, called him a poor devil, and said, "I hope the moment he puts his foot into the basket, the rope may break, and he may be smashed as small as oatmeal."

HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

The following historical Anecdote is related by Bishop Burnet. The Habeas Corpus Act was carried, 31st, he, by an odd artifice in the House of Lords. Lords Grey and Norris were named as tellers—the latter being a man subject to vapors, was not at all times attentive to what he was doing; so a very fat Lord coming in, Lord Grey counted him TEN, as a jest at first, but seeing Lord Norris had not observed it, he went on with this mock-reckoning of ten; so it was reported to the House, and declared that they who were for the Bill were the majority; though indeed it was on the other side; and by these means the Bill passed.

A TRANSLATOR.

In the trial of a man at the old Bailey, for stealing some shoes, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, when asked what he was, answered, a Translator,—what! says the Judge, who perceived that like some other learned men, the witness did not appear very rich, a Translator of Language"?—"No, my Lord,"—"What then!" "Of soles, my Lord," "Of souls? I do not understand—do you mean a Clergyman?" "I dont my Lord." What do you mean, then! what business do you follow?"—"I am, my Lord, a Translator," "I mend Boots and Shoes."—"You mend boots and shoes, you are a cobbler, then"—"Yes, my Lord."

HOURIES.

The notions prevailing in Europe respecting these immortal virgins of Paradise are not always correct. The name is derived from their *large black eyes*—"Hur-al-oyun;" and an intercourse with them, according to the institutions of Mohammed, is to constitute the principal felicity of the faithful. They are not, like mortal women, formed of clay, but of a certain fiery element, which preserves their unfading charms and eternal youth.

IMPRESSMENT.

A singular fact is related in the Edinburgh Review, which places in a strong light the detestation in which the practice of impressment is held by the best part of the lower classes in the British nation, and which, one would think, must operate strongly upon the minds of the government, to induce them to find some new means of providing seamen for their navy.—When, in consequence of the sending of troops to Portugal, rumors of war were recently prevalent in England, the members of a large association, to which the most respectable merchant seamen belong, consisting of between four and five thousand persons, had come to the settled resolution, in case impressment should again be enforced, to hire or occupy as many merchant vessels as were necessary, and to remove, "at once and forever," to the United States of America. Such is the desperation to which a large portion of the population might be urged, by the renewal of this cruel practice to the extent in which it was formerly enforced.

A writer in the London Morning Chronicle holds this language:—

"There is no denying the vast superiority of the Americans to the English in naval gunnery; and the reason is obvious. In America the officers must learn the naval service—in England the relations of the officers must learn their Parliamentary service; and this makes all the difference. The Guerriere, Java, Macedonian and Shannon, lost in their actions with American frigates, more by one third than our whole fleet in the great victory off St. Vincents.

The following table will show the immense destruction effected by the American fire, compared to that of any other nation. The first column is a rough calculation of the guns engaged, and the latter is an accurate statement of the killed and wounded:—

Lord Howe's victory,	2,200	1,060
Lord Duncan's,	1,200	704
Lord St. Vincent's,	1,400	300
The Nile,	1,110	595
Trafalgar,	2,550	1,597
American Frigates,	170	391

So that the sanguinary battle of Camperdown did not cost us twice our loss in engaging four American frigates, and nearly the same may be said of the most desperate of all naval fights on record—that of the Nile. The Java frigate, of only 36 guns, when taken by the Americans, lost within one as many as the Temeraire 98 guns; within four as many as the Victory, 100 guns; and within a few as many as the Royal Sovereign, of 100, in the battle of Trafalgar; and yet the Victory and Royal Sovereign were Lord Nelson's and Lord Collingwood's flag ships, and bore the brunt of the battle."

A late English paper says, "the present fashion of *tight waists* has, for many years, been condemned by medical men, and for a time had been abandoned. The rage has now become greater than ever, and the physicians of the metropolis are reaping an ample harvest from the consequences. It is said that more deaths have occurred among young females during the last few months than have been known for many years—all attributable to the unnatural practice of screwing the lungs, liver, and other parts of the viscera, so as to prevent the possibility of digestion. Inflammation is the consequence, and death must follow."

REMARKABLE SAGACITY OF DOGS.

A short time back, a gentleman residing in the upper part of Carnarvonshire, received an invitation from a gentleman residing in Middlewigh, to spend a month with him. The gentleman accepted the invitation, and took with him a favorite greyhound. The next day after their arrival, a mastiff, belonging to the inviter, attacked the greyhound and gave him a good drubbing. The greyhound immediately took to his heels, and fled home to Carnarvonshire, a distance of about ninety miles, and the family there were surprised to see the dog return without his master. Next day the greyhound and a remarkably small bull and mastiff dog, belonging to the same gentleman, disappeared, and no trace could be found of either of them until a few days afterwards, when a letter was received from the Welsh gentleman, saying, that his bull-dog and greyhound had arrived in Cheshire, and both had attacked the mastiff belonging to his friend, and destroyed him before they could be separated.

The various modes of writing a name now so familiar to every one—

"A name you all must know very well,
Nobody can speak and nobody spell,"—

have been noticed in another part of our paper. We have since found an allusion to the subject in a London Journal, which state that the name on the French maps is Cumila, in the French papers Chumla, in the Berlin papers Choumila, and in the English papers frequently Shumla, but that the true name is *Tschoumlikee!* We should expect such a place to be impregnable.—*Atlas.*

THE DICTATES OF CONSCIENCE.

Lord Erskine, when at the bar, was always remarkable for the fearlessness with which he contended against the Bench. In a contest he had with Lord Kenyon, he explained the rule of his conduct at the Bar in the following terms:

"It was," said he, "the first command and counsel of my youth, always to do what my conscience told me to be my duty, and leave the consequences to God. I shall carry with me the memory and I trust the practice, of this paternal lesson to the grave—I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that any obedience to it, has been even a temporal sacrifice—I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and I shall point it out as such to my children."

A FAT BIRTH.—The annual income of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who lately died in England, was no less than £25,000 sterling, or $111,000. This is equal to the compensation we allow to our President and Vice President, the four Secretaries of the great departments, the Postmaster General, the Chief Justice, and the six Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, and the support of our Minister at London into the bargain. The Bishop of London succeeds to this golden manger of "the church."

CURE FOR WARTS.

Procure a clear piece worth of Muriat of Iron, sufficient to cure any number of warts, which may be had at any Druggists, and touch the wart with the liquid three or four times a day, for two or three weeks, with the feather of a quill made very small at the end, so as to discharge a drop at a time, and let it dry in. If the wart should be an old one, it would be more speedily cured by shaving off with a sharp penknife a little of the outside rough skin, not however so as to make it bleed, but just sufficient to make the surface a little tender.

Certain Cure for Dysentery.—An intelligent gentleman handed us the following recipe:—Take one gill sweet oil, one gill pure W. I. rum, and one gill of molasses—simmer them together gently, over a moderate fire, stirring the same until the ingredients are well mixed. To an adult, administer a common table spoonful every hour, and to children in proportion to their ages. This simple, effectual remedy, for so distressing a disease, has never been known to fail of producing almost immediate relief.

A Cure for the Ague and Fever, that has never failed in five hundred cases.—1-2 oz. of cloves, 1-2 oz. of cream tartar, 1 oz. of Peruvian bark, well pulverized: put them into a bottle of best port wine, and take the decoction or tincture on the well days, as fast as the stomach will receive it. As there are more persons afflicted with the fever and ague than at any former period, (in the opinion of many of the faculty,) the publication of the above recipe will probably be beneficial to numbers who now labor under that disorder.

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

NEW SERIES.

NO. XIX.

Botanic Name } COTYLEDON UMBILICUS.
English Name } Navelwort.
French Name } Nombril de Venus.

The leaves of this plant are so different from all others as to distinguish it at once, and to have given rise to its various names, which have in all languages reference to it.

It is a very common plant all over Europe, and some parts of Asia; where it is found on rocks, and even the roofs of old houses. Being succulent it derives nourishment from the atmosphere rather than the soil. It is perennial, and is easily cultivated in gardens, where it acquires a larger size, and becomes ornamental by its singular leaves, rather than blossoms. These leaves are all radical, and numerous, forming sometimes a very large cluster. They have the appearance of a crenated and umbilicated shield, or rather resemble some kinds of mushrooms, with a central umbilic. Several varieties were afforded, with small or tuberous roots, with simple or branched stems; and with green, yellowish or spotted leaves.

The genus belongs to the natural order of *Sedoides*, and section *Calycacea* having monopetalous Corolla. It is placed in *Decandria* of Linnæus.

From a perennial root, springs a bunch of petiolated palmate leaves, thick, smooth, crenated on the margin, and umbilicated in the centre. The scape or naked stem is several, often spotted, simple or branched, bearing one or many long racemes of drooping flowers. The Corolla has five teeth, there are ten stamins and five pistils, surrounded by five scales or nectaries, and succeeded by five capsules, as in Sedum.—It blossoms in summer.

It is the floral Emblem of Nativity, and Mother-ly Love.

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 31 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing dairy or preserving, Saucepans, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORK, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, *Tin plates* in boxes, *Block Tin*, *Lead Spelter*, *Wire* of all sizes, Borax, Black Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 16—1y

CHARCOAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to No. 13 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and immediately supplied. In the City or Country adjacent as the subscriber brings in and keeps constantly on hand a large supply. THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.

nov 2—1y.

HOTEL ON A NEW PLAN.

FURNISHED LODGING ROOMS may be had at the Tontine Coffee House, Wall street, New York, at 37 1-2 cents the night, or 1.50 to 2 dollars a week.

The house affords every convenience of a regular hotel—Meals are given at any time, from a bill of fare, and no charge but for what is ordered. Aug. 2—6m

J. S. RUSSELL'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LAMP AND OIL STORE,

No. 68 CHESNUT STREET.

may 24—3y

Dr. BROWN'S PULMONARY SPECIFIC.

DR. BROWN'S celebrated Pulmonary Specific, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs, Asthma, &c. for sale at Frederick Katz's wholesale and retail drug store, north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price 75 cents per bottle. may 31—6mo

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 171 Cherry street, the first door above Eighth street. march 21—tf

ISAAC REED,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 176 North Second street corner of Vine.

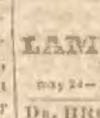
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he wishes to keep on hand at the old stand, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver patent lever and plain watches. Eight day clocks and case, time pieces, steel tongs and tea spoons and soup ladles; Ladies fine Gold Filagree paste and plain earrings and Breast pins, Fine Gilt Curb and common chains, seals and keys, silver and steel spectacles, thimbles, pencil cases, sinnet boxes, coral, &c. He has also received, in addition to his former stock, an handsome and beautiful assortment of Britannia ware and Block tin (American manufacture) Coffee and tea pots, sugar and slop bowls, cream cups, also plated table and tea spoons. The above goods he will sell on as low terms as they can be purchased in the city.

N. B. Clocks and watches carefully repaired and warranted as usual. An apprentice to the above business is wanted from the country would be preferred. Oct. 4—3t

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

On Sixth day, the 24th of 10th month next,

A VALUABLE FARM, containing about 162 acres of land, situate in Sadsbury Township, Chester County, on a public road leading from the Lancaster turnpike to the Strasburg road, one quarter of a mile from the turnpike, and 117 miles from Lancaster, adjoining lands of Wm. Chamberley, Joseph Moor, Henry Marsh and others.



The improvements are a good two story stone house, 22 feet by 28, with a kitchen on the first floor, and four on the second; a large stone barn, 65 feet by 45, with stabling under it; a stone milk house over an excellent spring, and a well of good water near the door. The farm is well watered—of a good quality, and in a good state of cultivation, having had more than 10,000 bushels of lime put on it within the last 12 years. A good title will be given.

Sale to take place at 2 o'clock on said day, when the conditions will be made known by

JOSIAH WALTON,
ISRAEL WALTON,
Executors of Cyrus Peirce.

Bybery, 9th month 26th, 1828. Oct. 4—3t*

AN IRON CHEST

FOR SALE. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. may 31—tf

CURE FOR CORNS.

A SIMPLE, effectual remedy for these troublesome things, can always be had by the single box or dozen, at No. 234 North Sixth street, first door above Callowhill, west side. Those who have tried it, have, in almost every instance, had them come out entirely by the roots. Sept. 13—3m

WILLIAM H. MOORE, UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Pall Bearers, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Communications taken into consideration.* aug 23—1

W. J. BEDLOCK'S

SELECT School for Young Ladies, and BEDLOCK & YOUNG'S Select School for Boys, will recommence their duties on the 1st of September next.

No. 27 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

Aug. 23—6m

HAT CASE AND BAND BOX MANUFACTORY,

No. 87 North Seventh street.

AN assortment constantly on hand, made in the neatest manner, to order. July 26—3m*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE STORE,

No. 241 Market street, above Sixth street.

LESLEY & MEREDITH have just opened a general assortment of Hardware, consisting in part of Locks, Latches, and Hinges of all kinds, Screws, Nails, Brads and Tacks, Brass Ware, Glass Knobs, Horse Nails, Patent Metal Hollow Ware, Waggon Boxes, Sash Weights, Shovel and Spades, Patent Balances Shovel and Tongs, Castings, Saws, Files, Planes of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Edge Tools, also, Knives and Forks, Razors, Scissors, Pen, Pocket and 2 blade Knives, Spoons, Snuffers, &c. &c.

Builders and others supplied upon the best terms

Sept. 20—3m

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 30 to 50 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to

SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,

Oct. 4—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine streets.

CHEAP SILK AND FANCY STORE,

No. 68 North Second street, above Arch.

MOSES J. GOUDROP has just received, in addition to his former assortment, viz:

Black, blue black, and assorted colours gros de Naples;
Black, blue black, and assorted colours gros de Berlin;
Black, blue black, and assorted colours satins;
Black, blue black, and assorted colours satin lure;
Super black, blue black, and assorted coloured florences and marcelines;
Black, blue black, and assorted colours silk velvets;
Black mode, different widths and qualities;
Black, blue black, and assorted coloured crapes.

Also, an assortment of plain and figured satin mantua and gros de Naples ribbands.

With an addition of other articles, all of which he will sell low at wholesale or retail. Oct. 4—3m

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

S. POTTER, No. 8 South Third street, up stairs, keeps constantly on hand, at the manufacturer's prices, a supply of

Writing Paper, from $1 50 to $3 per ream.
Letter Paper of various qualities, $2 50 to $5
Printing Paper—Medium, Royal, Superroyal, Imperial, Columbian, and Double Medium, from $1 75 to $7 per ream; together with a great variety of Hanging, Wrapping, Lottery Ticket, Folio Post, Map, Bank Note, and other Papers, Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.

Also, a constant supply of Standard SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, at the most reduced prices.

june 14—tf

CLOAKS.

FOR SALE wholesale or retail, at No. 43 Market street, third door below Second street, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Tartan and Camblet Ladies' Circassian, Tartan and Camblet do. Bombazett and cloth Children's Circassian and Tartan } CLOAKS.

The above comprise the most extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this city, and are well worthy the attention of country merchants and other purchasers.

Also, an elegant assortment of fine and superfine green cloth CARPETING, with a general assortment of DRY GOODS. J. & M. SHARPLESS.

July 12—6m

INDIGESTION.

THIS disease is one of the greatest evils of a city life. Whatever can contribute to remove it will always be anxiously sought. The following certificate speaks well for the remedy mentioned therein. Persons in want of such a medicine will find their wishes gratified by applying to C. L. Smith, corner of Allen and Division streets.

"We, the undersigned, having been afflicted with indigestion, loss of appetite, and great weakness about the stomach and bowels, attended with an inward fever, for many years past, for the cure of which we have had recourse to a great many remedies, without relief. On the recommendation of a friend, we have been induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, from which we have found complete relief, and we feel it a duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all those who are afflicted with the above complaint.

"Margaret Heesman, 21 Lombardy street; John Tapper, 57 Orchard street; Alexander Stevens, 352 Grand street, late of Pensacola; Mary Ann Ecrts, John Williamson, New York." For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON,

may 31—6m N. W. corner Second & Market, Philad.

IMPERIAL BROKEN PAPER,

WELL adapted for fine wrapping, for sale at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. July 5—tf

ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.

THE genuine Anti-syphilitic Syrup of Laffecteur, prepared and sold by Frederick Klett, at the north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price $1 per bottle. may 24—6mo

FIRE PROOF DOORS, And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron Screw Nuts—iron Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and CHAIN PUMPS made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 33 Broad Street.

april 26—tf

BOY'S BOOTS.

THE Subscriber has just opened two cases of very superior Boy's Boots, which he is retailing at 2 dollars only.

Also, on hand, an elegant assortment of Gentlemen's copper nailed Boots, from the most approved manufacturers, at the very low price of $2 50.

A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy and common Shoes and Boots, &c.

SAMUEL D. BREED,

Sept. 20—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IT HAS NEVER FAILED

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 102 FINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. feb 16—1y

DR. CHAMBERS'

REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THIS almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents:

WILLIAM MOORHEAD,
3 S South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS,
48 Chesnut street.

feb 16—tf

TO PRINTERS.

THE following FOUNTS, in good order, and only half worn, may be had at low rates:

Pica 3 nick 210 lbs.
Small Pica 1 nick 334 lbs.
Pica 1 nick 94 lbs.
Brevier 3 nick 600 lbs.
Brevier Greek 142 lbs.
Small pica 2 nick 250 lbs.
Minion (with complete Dictionary sorts) 600 lbs.
A small fount of Great Primer and Script.

Apply at the Printing Office, No. 112 Chesnut street.

june 13—tf

Brush and Bellows Manufactory.

WHOLESALE and retail, No. 153 Market Street, north side, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia.

april 19—6mo JAMES C. COOPER.

TO CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

FOR SALE, 20 Ladders. Enquire at Shop No. 26 Stamper's Alley, running from Second to Third street, between Pine and Lombard streets. July 19—3m

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country particularly attended to.

JOHN C. FARR,

Aug. 30—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,

S. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,

HAS on hand, an extensive assortment of green VENETIAN BLINDS, which he offers low for cash. He also keeps a vast number of the most fashionable wall made BEDS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb 1—tf

CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his store NO. 230 MARKET STREET, CORNER OF SEVENTH STREET, a large and general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES by the package, Dozen, or Single Pair, which he warrants as cheap, if not cheaper, (quality considered) than at any other establishment in this city. The following are some of the kinds and prices.—

	From	to
Men's best Philad. manuf'd calf skin Boots,	$4 00	$4 50
do. do. do. strong water proof do.	2 50	3 00
do. do. Adams nailed boots,	2 25	2 50
Youth's Boots,	2 00	2 25
Men's best calf skin Monroes,	1 62½	2 00
do. kid and cordovan do.	1 25	1 50
do. calf skin shoes and Pumps,	1 37	1 75
do. seal skin and cordovan do.	1 12½	1 37½
do. 2nd quality do.	75	1 00
Ladies' best lasting springs and heels, full dressed,	1 00	1 37½
do. 2nd quality,	62½	75
do. best morocco springs and heels,	1 00	1 37½
do. 2nd quality,	50	75
do. best morocco Boots,	1 37½	1 75
do. leather Shoes,	75	1 12½
do. do. Boots,	1 12½	1 87½
Children's morocco and leather Boots and shoes,	25	62½

The above are retail prices; a liberal discount to country merchants.

He has also made arrangements for a regular supply of Eastern nailed Boots by the package.

Also, Trunks of various kinds, and all sizes.

Also, 30 dozen Kid Skins.

GEORGE F. JORDAN.

Sept. 13—3m

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,

No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his store from No. 3 Decatur street, to No. 20 North Third street, nearly opposite Church alley, where he still continues to manufacture Brushes of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either by cash or approved paper. Country merchants and others who deal in the article will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are as moderate as will be found in the city.

june 21—tf MYERS BUSCH.

J. HOUSTON MIFFLIN,

HAS commenced the Manufacture of COAL GRATES and FENDERS, at No. 46 South Eighth street, between Chesnut and Sansom, where he offers for sale, upon the lowest terms, Plain and Ornamental Coal-Grates, Fenders, &c. of a variety of patterns, of the most approved construction, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Stoves for Halls, and Grates made after any pattern; high-pans, pokers, scuttles, settees, &c. constantly for sale.

A few sheet-iron stoves, and plain portable grates.

Sept. 27—4t*

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,

No. 1 Bread street, or 1 door North of No. 77 Arch st.

THE success attending this Institution since its recent commencement, has far exceeded the expectations of its most zealous friends, and the subscribers feel confident that the future improvement of their pupils will ensure to them a continuance of public favour.

The course of instruction comprises Reading, Plain and Ornamental Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Use of the Globes, Map-drawing, History, Composition, Drawing, Painting on Velvet, in Oil and Water colours, Rug and Lace-work.

Also, French, by an eminent Teacher.

Lessons in any of the above branches, given separately, if required.

Terms made known on application.

Sept. 20—3m Misses HARNARD.

A FARM, AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that Valuable Farm, on which he formerly dwelt, situate near Eagle Point, in the Township of Deptford, County of Gloucester, and State of New Jersey, within about 1 of a mile of the River Delaware, 2½ miles from Woodbury, and 7 from Philadelphia; containing about 140 acres, near 40 of which is meadow, principally of the first quality, 60 of arable land, and the remainder woodland.

There are on said premises a large two story brick dwelling house and kitchen, 30 by 48 feet, all under one roof, well finished and divided, with a complete cellar under the whole; a large barn and hay house, crib house, smoke house, spring house, and all other necessary buildings in good repair. The farm is in good order, and well fenced with cedar rails; and has thereon a good apple orchard, and other fruit trees.

A further description is considerd unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase will examine for